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AWARDS GRANTED ABOUT HALF WHAT RAILWAYMEN ASK

Press Excluded From Meetings of Unions, Which Will Rule Whether Increases Are to Be Considered Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wage increases that will add \$600,000,000 annually to the payrolls of the railroads of the United States, and affecting nearly 2,000,000 employees comprehended in 1000 classifications, were announced yesterday as the awards of the United States Railroad Labor Board. These increases, which average 25 per cent, are effective as of May 1, 1920, so there is considerable back pay due the men. Employees of the so-called "short lines" are not included in these awards. The decision covers wages, and does not deal with working conditions.

Dissatisfaction with the increases, which aggregated a little more than half of the total amount asked by the 18 organizations, was expressed by many of the leaders. None would say what action might be taken. The organizations met in three groups during the day to consider their awards. The first group, comprising the five transportation brotherhoods, met at Oriental Consistory; the second group, consisting of the affiliated shop crafts, at Great Northern Hotel; and the third group, made up of telegraphers, clerks and maintenance of way employees, at the Atlantic Hotel. The press was excluded from all these meetings.

Railwaymen "Not Talking"

"We have all agreed not to do anything," said E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There will be no authoritative information as to what we are going to do until the chief executives of the 18 organizations meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the Great Northern Hotel. They will decide what action will be taken, and appoint a press committee to make announcements." Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, refused to comment upon the awards.

"Those persons," said the statement issued by the Railroad Labor Board, "who consider the rates determined on too high, should reflect on the abnormal conditions resulting from the high cost of living and the high rates now being paid in other industries. The employees who may believe these rates too low should consider the increased burden these rates will place on their fellow countrymen, many of whom are less favorably situated than themselves."

"It is believed that if the keen intelligence of railroad employees and managers alike is fired by an eagerness to serve the people and a spirit of cooperation to that end is brought about, such economies of material and labor, such improvements in method and workmanship, such solutions of transportation problems will result as will offset a great part of the increase of wages provided for herein and that the people will thus be relieved of a part of the burden of these increases. They deserve and have right to expect this spirit."

Agreement Not Unanimous

"In a problem so complex and involving the inter-relationship of the wages of so many different classes of employees, it is obvious that there could not be an unanimous agreement among all the members of the board on all increases fixed by this decision; but inasmuch as the several increases represent, in each instance, the best judgment of the majority of the board, it is believed that no useful purpose would be served by setting forth the views held by the members who for one or another reason dissented from particular increases."

In arriving at its decision the board took into consideration the scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries; the relation between wages and the cost of living; hazards of employment; training and skill required; degree of responsibility; character and regularity of employment; inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment; results of previous orders or adjustments, and other relevant circumstances."

Strike Believed Averted

Washington Labor Leaders Think Award Will Prevent Tieup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following the award of a wage increase amounting to \$600,000,000 a year granted to railway employees by the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago yesterday, the opinion prevailed among labor leaders in Washington that the concession made to the demands of the brotherhoods would ward off, for the time being at least, the possibility of tie-up of transportation systems.

The other aspect of the situation, however, namely the methods whereby the increased wage is to be met, became a matter of urgent consideration for the Interstate Commerce Commission, on which will devolve the duty of willing or unwillingly saddling the shippers of freight and the travel-

ing public with an increase of tariff which will probably reach 30 to 40 per cent in the aggregate.

Increases granted the railroad employees since the beginning of the World War in 1914 reach the total of approximately \$1,500,000,000 per year. The other big increase was granted by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, during his incumbency as Director-General of Railroads. If the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the demands of the railroad executives, and this is the only feasible course, the shipper will have to pay approximately 75 to 80 per cent more than he had to pay before the ascent began in 1914.

Freight Increase Asked

Prior to the award of the board yesterday the executives had been demanding a 28 per cent increase in freight rates to meet the running expenses and the guaranteed 5½ per cent return under the Transportation Act. The demands put up to the commission did not take into consideration the additional \$600,000,000 of the new award. The rate commission of the executives meet here today to consider the adjustment of the newly added burden between freight rates and passenger tariff.

The railroad executives will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase passenger fares one-half of a cent a mile to provide a part of the funds needed to meet higher wage costs, it was indicated by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the executives, yesterday. The executives, it is understood, believe that not more than half of the \$600,000,000 should come from freight rate increases.

Passenger fares, at three cents a mile, now yield approximately \$1,200,000,000 annually. An increase of half a cent a mile would add \$200,000,000 to this amount. Another \$100,000,000 would be derived from other sources. A sur-tax of half a cent a mile on Pullman travel, it is estimated, would produce \$50,000,000. Higher commutation rates, baggage checks, higher express rates, and other sources, it is figured can be made to produce \$50,000,000 more.

Half From Freight Rates

That would leave \$300,000,000 to come from freight rates, and would mean an increase of approximately nine per cent. This would be in addition to the requests for rate increases now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The eastern roads are asking 30 per cent; western roads 24 per cent, and the southern roads 24 per cent. This was computed in round figures at 28 per cent for the entire country.

The executives will go before the Interstate Commerce Commission as soon as possible. They are now determining just how the award of the Railroad Labor Board applies to the roads in the different territories. It is expressly stipulated in the Transportation Act that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall fix rates a point to yield 5½ per cent or more, on the value of the railroads. The law is mandatory in its decision that increased labor costs shall be met by an adjustment of rates.

Pennsylvania Road Accepts Award

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—It was announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad today that "in accordance with the transportation act of 1920, creating the Railroad Labor Board, the Pennsylvania Railroad will stand by the award. It will, however, in accordance with the same act, expect the Interstate Commerce Commission to take this wage increase into consideration in deciding pending rate cases so that the railroads may be enabled to meet such increase." The company further announced that it would begin today to put into effect its cut in the working force of the system. About 12,000 employees are to be dropped, effecting a saving of about \$15,000,000 annually. Economy is only one of the reasons for the cut, however, the plan being to weed out the force and retain the most efficient. The seniority rule will not govern dismissals, and the layoff will affect all classes of employees except those engaged in train service. Between 2000 and 3000 men in this city will be affected.

NEW MINISTRY FOR PORTUGAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Tuesday)—A new Portuguese Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Agriculture, Dr. Anthony Granjo.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mello Barreto.
Minister of War, Helder Ribeiro.
Minister of Finance, Mr. Camacho, Governor of the Bank of Portugal.

The new government proposes to study immediately the solution of the existing food and financial problems.

BOY SCOUTS' MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Eighty-five Swiss Boy Scouts left on Monday for London, where they will arrive on July 28 for the international "Jamboree." They will give an interesting exhibition, including the singing of national songs in Swiss costume and mimic warfare with a historic setting.

ENORMOUS COAL PROFITS CHARGED

Fuel Director Asserts That They Have Increased by 2800 Per Cent, and That Consumers Lose Hundreds of Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Restriction of the export of coal is the first step to relieve the present shortage, so James J. Storrow, State Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, testified at the first hearing of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production yesterday at the Engineering Societies Building. This committee, according to its chairman, William M. Calder, Senator from New York, was appointed by the United States Senate to inquire into measures to insure the cooperation of persons engaged in banking, transportation and other businesses necessary to stimulate and encourage construction work of all kinds.

"During its preliminary investigations, the committee has been advised that the great difficulty in the way of active resumption of the building industry is the inability of the manufacturers of building materials to deliver their finished product to the consumer on account of the present transportation shortage," said Senator Calder. "The committee is inclined to believe that the recent car service orders giving preference to the shipment of coal have operated to the detriment of the building industry, and that the coal situation might have been solved by action of another character without involving social and industrial consequences."

"The reserves of coal on the New England railroads have never been so low, I think," said Mr. Storrow. "These reserves must be laid in during the summer months, but today all the roads seem to have just an operating balance from day to day, and if they cannot lay in their winter's supply before cold weather they will not get it, probably."

Railroads Cannot Get Coal

Mr. Storrow said that the Maine Central Railroad, "the chief artery of the State, with which it would have to return to the stage coach as a means of transportation in many districts," had been obliged to beg and borrow coal from manufacturers, and also that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had been steadily confiscating coal through the month of June. He could not say that that was all the confiscation which had taken place.

Just before coming to the hearing, he had been told on reliable authority, Mr. Storrow added, that New England railroads, supposing that the car assignment order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall fix rates a point to yield 5½ per cent or more, on the value of the railroads. The law is mandatory in its decision that increased labor costs shall be met by an adjustment of rates.

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MEXICO TIGHTENS MILITARY RULES

De Facto Government Seeks to Strengthen Morale of Army—Demand Made by Some for Punishment of Pablo Gonzales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The new régime in Mexico is apparently attempting to cope with one of the principal weaknesses which former governments in that country had to confront, namely the lack of discipline in the army, and the tendency among the federal forces to adhere to individual leaders rather than to the central government in a national emergency.

The War Department of Mexico has the question of stricter discipline through courts-martial now under consideration. It is proposed that all military forces in the pay of the de facto government be considered as always on active duty, and therefore amenable to strict field discipline. It is, in effect, an attempt to secure a greater degree of morale than has formerly maintained.

"A project for a prompt moralization of the national army has been submitted to the Department of War for its consideration," said a statement by the Mexican Embassy yesterday. "It is provided in said project that all military forces be considered as being on active duty, and that all offenses meriting capital punishment be immediately submitted to a court-martial appointed by the commander of the regiment to which the culprit belongs. The military authorities, however, will not exercise jurisdiction over the civilian population."

Task Not An Easy One

Sporadic outbreaks of revolt in Mexico and the breaking away from authority of a few federal troops here and there, is not sufficient evidence on which to condemn the present government in Mexico, in the opinion of those who believe that the existing régime is making a determined effort to restore order throughout the Republic.

It is admitted that this cannot be accomplished in a day, and that there will be occasional unfortunate incidents such as two reported yesterday, namely, the stealing of horses and supplies by federal troops from the ranch of Alfred Matthews, an American citizen, at Altos, Nuevo Leon, and the holding up and robbing of eight Americans and other passengers on a train between Tampico and San Luis Potosi. These two incidents were reported by American consuls. In the former case, the consul at Laredo addressed a note to the appropriate authorities demanding the return of the stolen property, the apprehension and punishment of the culprits, and the future protection of American life and property in that district.

The fire brigade, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, refused

by force of arms, but is merely proceeding against the aggressive Arabian Nationalists, supported by Emir Feisul, who have committed offenses against the French.

The occupation of the railroad between Damascus and Aleppo, with the principal stations, is regarded as a simple police operation. It is temporary and only intended to assure order. The forces under the command of General Gouraud are stated to be sufficiently strong for the purpose. They amount to 80 battalions.

The independent Arab state, of which Emir Feisul was proclaimed King, comprises the towns of Damascus, Hama, and Aleppo. The position is complicated by British promises. A number of contradictory accords were drawn up during the war. Emir Feisul is alleged to have profited by the confused diplomatic situation to launch anti-French propaganda. There is even a suggestion, which should be taken with reserve, that the Arabs are acting in cooperation, or at least have a tacit understanding with Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nationalists.

So far, Emir Feisul's responsibility for the attacks of the Arab bands on the French troops is doubtful, but, always, according to French statements, military measures such as conscription are directed against the French.

PROHIBITIONISTS FAVOR W. J. BRYAN

Intention Is to Nominate Him for the Presidency Unless He Informs Them He Will Not Accept—Outline of Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—William Jennings Bryan must assure the national Prohibition convention that he will not accept its nomination for the presidency or it will proceed to name him on Thursday or Friday, members of the national committee announced yesterday after they had spent most of the afternoon discussing the matter with Mr. Bryan's brother Charles, former mayor of Lincoln.

A telegram asking a formal statement from Mr. Bryan, who is now in Wyoming on a lecture tour, is being prepared.

The delegates have been assured by Charles W. Bryan that Mr. Bryan will not accept the nomination, and that he believes the convention should make no nomination. The argument in behalf of this policy by those speaking for Mr. Bryan is that if the Prohibitionists make congressional contests they can make their influence more effective by taking sides than if they enter the national contest as partisans.

Mr. Bryan's friends say that if he believed he could serve the cause of prohibition and the nation by becoming the candidate for President he would accept the nomination regardless of chances of election, but that he believes the wise course is for the prohibition forces in all parties to center their activities on the Volstead law and its enforcement and, incidentally, to support for President the major party candidate whose attitude toward law enforcement is most satisfactory.

The majority of the delegates now here are apparently committed to the course of naming a candidate. Virgil Hinshaw, national chairman, and spokesman for the convention, says that to draw the Prohibition Party vote Warren G. Harding must make a clear cut declaration that he will use his influence to maintain the amendment, and in addition, that he will be ready to use his veto power against any alteration of the amendment. He does not expect anything from James L. Cox. Mr. Harding must give the strongest assurances that he means business, or a ticket will be named.

The platform as outlined demands enforcement of the Volstead Act; denounces the Republicans and Democrats for failure to pass the suffrage amendment and for failing to include dry law enforcement planks in their platforms; favors public ownership of all natural resources; urges world peace court; endorses the League of Nations with reservations; and asks uniform marriage and divorce laws, and federal punishment for lynching.

VOLUNTEERS FORM FIRE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Memphis is gradually building up her new and non-union fire department, 60 men having already been signed by Fire and Police Commissioner John B. Edgar. He expects to have a full force before the middle of August. Meanwhile more than 600 volunteers, composed of the representative of business and professional men of Memphis, are serving in eight-hour shifts at the various fire stations, and four companies of the State Guard are being held in readiness here. Thus far, however, the city has been notably peace ful.

There is some talk of sympathetic vacations on the part of certain labor unions if the firemen are not taken back, despite the fact that they tendered their resignations. While the issue of unions did not arise in the controversy which led to the walkout it has since been injected from both sides. The firemen insist that if they return it must be under former conditions the city officials declaring as positively that there must be an abandonment of the union. A big meeting of the union leaders of Memphis was held tonight but the result of their deliberations has not yet been made public.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY AS GREATEST NEED

Sir Auckland Geddes Asserts That Mutual Understanding Between United States and Great Britain Is Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ASHVILLE, North Carolina—In his address before the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, took as his theme the huge obligations devolving on the press in the promotion of international good will and friendly cooperation in working out world problems. There never was a time, said the Ambassador, when there was more need of understanding and cooperation between the United States and Great Britain than at the present moment. He said in part:

"Does the existence of mutual understanding between the British Commonwealth of nations and the United States of America matter; is it of any advantage to you, to us, or to the world? I answer that question in this way. It matters more to you, to us and to the world than anything else at the present time, because without understanding there can be no friendship and without friendship there can be no cooperation. Would it be in your interest, would it be less costly for you to effect the expansion of your foreign trade in the teeth of British opposition? Would it pay you less if you effected it in reasonable cooperation with us? Would it cost you less to build a navy commensurate to your needs in opposition to us or more in agreement with us? Would it help you to find difficulties largely of your creation or reaction to your actions in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, in India and in every land in which the British flag flies as well as in every land in which the British trader does business and the British banks have branches? Would it harm you to find friends there and have to meet only the sort of competition that exists between rival concerns of the same nationality? On the lowest basis, would it pay you if Britain were to develop cotton growing on a great scale in her African territories because of a sense of instability created by a feeling of American lack of friendliness? Would it help you toward a solution of your problems in the Pacific if Australia were to become hostile to your interests?

"On the other hand would it help us to be unfriendly to you? Again on the lowest basis, would it pay us? The answer in every case is 'No.'

"Then we have the great political and socio-economic problems which require solution—problems as wide as the world and as deep as the human heart. Will they be helped if you and we are unfriendly and bickering with one another? Will it help you or us if large areas of the world lapse from civilization to semi-civilization because the beliefs we have in common are threatened? Will the social existence be threatened by the economic chaos in which they find themselves? I know of no good which can flow from lack of friendship between our nations. I know of no human good which might not be gained for ourselves and for the world by your and our cordial cooperation with one another.

"Here is the problem: Cooperation, which is urgently needed between us, is only possible on a basis of friendliness and friendly trust. International friendship is only possible on a basis of mutual respect and understanding.

"With all the earnestness at my command I beg you in the name of all who, like myself, are devoting their lives to the furtherance of cause of international peace, to enroll voluntarily in the army of the international peacemakers. Try with all your skill and arts to make the nations realize their common essential humanity.

"Rich and precious is our heritage, but we hold only a life rent in our possession. It belongs to our children and to theirs, and to the unnumbered generations of the future.

"If you and we stand firm together, the heritage will be safe, even though the world we have known should crumble around us; but if the unspeakable horror of conflict should arise between us, the heritage would be destroyed. You who mold the public thought are among the most influential of the world trustees. I beg you more consciously and more actively, day by day and year by year to serve the trust and preserve the heritage of ordered freedom and human liberty."

SEVEN SHIPS TO BE LAUNCHED TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that the second congress of the Third International opened in Petrograd on July 19 and was opened by the president, Mr. Zinovjeff, in the hall of the Winter Palace. After Mr. Zinovjeff's opening speech the congress was addressed by Mr. Kalinin, chairman of the All-Russian Central Committee of the Soviets. The presidium of the Third International was then elected, comprising Mr. Levi of Germany, Mr. Dosmer of France, Mr. Serrati of Italy, Nicholas Lenin and Mr. Zinovjeff of Russia.

Mr. Lenin then read a report on the international situation and the problems of the Third International, after which the congress was addressed by various foreign delegates. The next sitting of the International will be held at Moscow on July 21.

Advance in Persia Held Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed today at the Persian legation in London that for the present, the Bolshevik advance on Teheran is held up at the Elburz Mountains, which, along with the defending forces, form an impassable barrier to the Bolshevik transport. Amongst the enemy troops which landed from four troop ships at Meshedizer, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that there was a great proportion of renegade Persians; also there were known to be no less than 10,000 well armed Persians at Batum under the influence and direction of the Bolsheviks.

No reply has been received from Moscow to the strong Persian note of protest. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Ghaffer Khan Emadol Molk, the Persian chargé d'affaires in London, has just been raised to the rank of Minister Resident in the Persian diplomatic corps, having risen from the rank of attaché after 22 years in the London legation.

NEW AIR ROUTE LINKS DENMARK AND BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Danish aviation company has purchased four de Havilland aeroplanes of the same type as those being used for the London-to-Paris route. The Vabas, the first of the ships, will be sent off the ways at 4:30 in the afternoon and the remainder will follow at intervals of seven minutes, if present plans are successful. A number of prominent state and city officials, including Gov. William C. Sproule, will be present and the government will be represented by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The launches are to be public, the gates of the big yard being thrown open at 3 o'clock. Sponsors for the ships represent five states, that of the

first being an employee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Miss Hanna R. Gilteepe of this city. The present record in the number of ships launched in one day is held by the Moore Yard of Oakland, California.

Officials to Attend Launchings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, with Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and several officers, left Washington yesterday to attend the launching of seven cargo ships at the Hog Island ship yards this afternoon. These ships were built as part of the Emergency Fleet for the United States Shipping Board. During his stay Secretary Baker and his party will inspect the shipbuilding yards at Hog Island, and also a number of army transports which have recently been constructed. The third class of cadets now in training at West Point, who are at present studying tactics at Camp Dix, will also be present at the launching and will later inspect the entire plant at the island.

BOLSHEVIST GAINS IN SOUTH SECTORS

Moscow Messages Show Soviets Are Driving Poles Back to Old German Fortifications

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Russian wireless messages state that in the Lida direction, during fierce fighting along the River Gavva, the Bolsheviks completely defeated the seventeenth Posen division, capturing prisoners, 31 guns, 60 machine guns, and other trophies. Further to the south, they reached points from four to seven miles east of Lida. In the Baranovitch direction, the Bolsheviks have occupied the railway sector, Baranovitch to Luninetz, together with the stations Feduky and Budy, and are approaching the Germans' former fortifications along the rivers Herevo and Chara.

In the Luninetz direction, Bolshevik troops have occupied the station and village of Lakhva, 12 miles east of Luninetz.

In the Kovel direction, Bolsheviks occupied the village of Rafalovka, together with a number of other villages to the northeast.

Further to the south, the Bolsheviks debouched at the River Sty, on the sector south of Rafalovka village.

Fierce fighting is progressing near Dubno.

In the Crimean sector, there have been scouting operations.

Third' International Meets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Moscow wireless messages state that the second congress of the Third International opened in Petrograd on July 19 and was opened by the president, Mr. Zinovjeff, in the hall of the Winter Palace. After Mr. Zinovjeff's opening speech the congress was addressed by Mr. Kalinin, chairman of the All-Russian Central Committee of the Soviets. The presidium of the Third International was then elected, comprising Mr. Levi of Germany, Mr. Dosmer of France, Mr. Serrati of Italy, Nicholas Lenin and Mr. Zinovjeff of Russia.

Mr. Lenin then read a report on the international situation and the problems of the Third International, after which the congress was addressed by various foreign delegates. The next sitting of the International will be held at Moscow on July 21.

Advance in Persia Held Up

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed today at the Persian legation in London that for the present, the Bolshevik advance on Teheran is held up at the Elburz Mountains, which, along with the defending forces, form an impassable barrier to the Bolshevik transport. Amongst the enemy troops which landed from four troop ships at Meshedizer, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that there was a great proportion of renegade Persians; also there were known to be no less than 10,000 well armed Persians at Batum under the influence and direction of the Bolsheviks.

No reply has been received from Moscow to the strong Persian note of protest. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Ghaffer Khan Emadol Molk, the Persian chargé d'affaires in London, has just been raised to the rank of Minister Resident in the Persian diplomatic corps, having risen from the rank of attaché after 22 years in the London legation.

NEW AIR ROUTE LINKS DENMARK AND BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Danish aviation company has purchased four de Havilland aeroplanes of the same type as those being used for the London-to-Paris route. The Vabas, the first of the ships, will be sent off the ways at 4:30 in the afternoon and the remainder will follow at intervals of seven minutes, if present plans are successful. A number of prominent state and city officials, including Gov. William C. Sproule, will be present and the government will be represented by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The launches are to be public, the gates of the big yard being thrown open at 3 o'clock. Sponsors for the ships represent five states, that of the

GASOLINE SUPPLY DECLARED AMPLE

April Production Exceeded the Amount Consumed by Nearly Three Million Gallons—Oil Resources Are Also Adequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Production of gasoline is outstripping the demand, according to the latest figures, which show that in April 11,421,843 gallons were produced as against 8,591,912 consumed. Reserve stocks in April were increased to 643,552,644 gallons, a gain over the March figures of 626,393,046 gallons, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Mines.

There is no basis for the fear that the oil resources may soon be exhausted and that a permanent shortage of gasoline will follow, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Gasoline supplies are increasing nationally and the outlook is far from pessimistic. The recent report of the United States Geological Survey that total oil production in the United States will amount to but 7,629,000,000 barrels of oil is based on the known oil fields, so John C. Long, secretary of the education department, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and does not take into consideration the new fields that may be discovered overnight at any time.

Moreover, he said, this is less than one-eighth of the world's estimated oil supply of 60,000,000 barrels. Much is being imported from Mexico, and more is expected. It is also believed that tremendous oil deposits exist in Russia and may some time be opened to the world, and the Chamber of Commerce therefore is not apprehensive.

"Then there is still another source," said Mr. Long. "According to the United States Geological Survey there are almost infinite oil possibilities in shale, amounting to far more than the available natural petroleum of this hemisphere. But as obtaining this will be a very expensive process, probably no effort will be made until time justifies the expensive investment in machinery that will be required.

"Conservation of gasoline on the part of the motorist will tend to lower its price or at least to keep it from soaring higher. We are waging a constant campaign for economy on the part of the automobile-driving public. The great oil shortage on the Pacific coast has taught the need for conservation. Machinery is being shipped out there which will improve refining processes as greatly to increase the supply of gasoline obtainable from the crude oil. The Pacific coast oil has yielded only 12 per cent, the lowest percentage in the country, while the mid-continent yields 50 per cent. They have not had the right sort of machinery on the coast before.

"The most modern refining processes will double the yield in many fields and that is going to take care of the increased consumption. Refiners say that they can get double the amount of gasoline by using new 'cracking' processes, but the installation of the new machinery is costly.

"Another factor is the fact that engineers in all companies are working to construct more economical engines, which will vaporize the gas more quickly and so use less."

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR RUMORS DISCREDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alarming reports regarding the possibility that the existing friction between Bolivia and Chile, by reason of the Tacna-Arica dispute, might spread to involve other South American republics, were discredited in official and diplomatic circles here yesterday. Officials of the Department of State who are keeping in touch with the situation are optimistic concerning the outcome, and have no apprehension whatever of a general South American war.

Dispatches to the State Department yesterday were meager, but it was indicated that there were no signs of mobilization in Bolivia in answer to the military demonstration made in the northern provinces of Chile. There is a feeling, in fact, that the mobilization by the latter country has had some effect in calming the more belligerent elements in Bolivia.

It is known that Bolivia has already sounded out the sentiment of others of the South American powers, particularly Brazil, but the general impression received here is that such sounding met with a cold reception. Peru, the country most immediately concerned with the Chilean-Bolivian controversy over Tacna-Arica, is not disposed, it is said, to overlook what is believed to be the overwhelming military superiority of Chile, particularly in naval preparedness.

SHIP RIVETERS RETURN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three hundred riveters at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company who have been out on strike for increased wages since July 14 returned to work yesterday morning. A grievance committee representing the strikers will be responsible for an adjustment of wages, and a conference will be held with the company officials. It is expected that a settlement will be announced within a few days. The strike was conducted without the sanction of union officials.

LOYAL ALLIANCE FORMED

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—The decision to form a "King and Empire Alliance," to counteract what were termed disloyal doctrines,

was taken at a big mass meeting here. Speakers denounced the utterances of Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne.

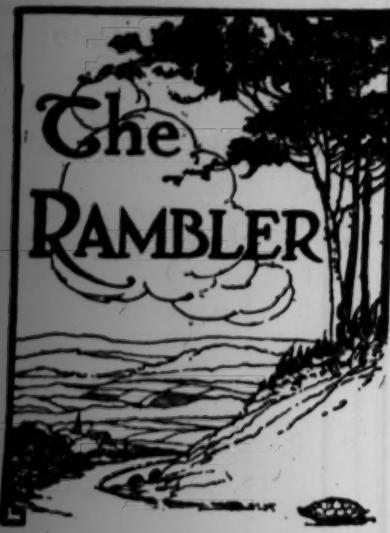
The American Consul, Mr. Norton, who addressed the meeting, said that movements such as the one being inaugurated by the gathering were needed, "to counteract the influences aiming at destruction of the mutual confidences existing between the British Empire and the United States."

DATA GIVEN IN JAPANESE INQUIRY

Congressional Investigation of the Conditions in California Shows Danger of Gradual Alien Economic Control in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Production of gasoline is outstripping the demand, according to the latest figures, which show



Summer Reading at the Round Table

Outside the four walls that shelter the coterie of the Round Table the grove of Academe lies silent and idle in the summer sunshine. You remarked, stranger, upon the pleasant quiet, as we walked through the warm shade to our now familiar afternoon refuge. The quadrangles, for nine months clamorous with the shouts and laughter of light-hearted undergraduates, are now guarded by taciturn, straw-chewing janitors. It is true that if you look through a certain basement window you may perceive the Professor of Literature, sitting in his office in a Gothic cellarage, reading the galley proofs of that "definitive edition" he has so long promised our fellowship. Other signs of academic endeavor there are none, save such strays as he had hidden away in odd nooks.

And the same peace reigns within the Round Table retreat as without. The telephone boy at the desk by the entrance has leisure to pursue his interest in prismatic bound fiction. Pass-by he regards with a lack-luster eye the while he turns another page. Nestor snores away the hours in the library upstairs, Hibernia forgot. Cato will offer a window table in the dining room to the first comer. In short, stranger, were it not for the solemn idol-like bowlings, first right, then left, of the electric fans, you would find little sign of movement within our walls.

But a few remain to carry on our verbal encounters that the long vacation may not wholly break our traditions. The Bondsman, for one, bound by the chains of his stock "ticker," dare not venture further afield than to the golf links. He still comes in, of an afternoon, with his friend the Armorer, to give to any who will listen a stroke-by-stroke account of his daily game. And the Poet, for another reason, spends his summer at home. He has not as yet found Pegasus a steed able to offer him a ride to Arcady. He sits, therefore, in his wretched seat and scribbles lyrics, grateful, perhaps, for the slow hours of summer peace.

It is not surprising, stranger, that under these circumstances our discussions lose the sharpness which winter air appears to lend them. A question that seems in November of transcendent importance causes in July but the lifting of an eyebrow. There is a truce which includes all strenuous debate. It is the result not so much of climate as of the cessation of academic activities without. Unconsciously we adjust ourselves to the academic schedule and when the latter does not function we accept the interregnum as a matter of course. Further, the absence of many of our members throws a greater burden upon those remaining than in summer they are prepared to assume. Do not, therefore, be disappointed, stranger, to find our conversation centered upon trivial matters.

For all our calm, however, the Salesman now and then challenges his old-time friend, the Poet, to break a slender lance with him. And truth to say, the Poet is never averse to picking up the gauge. To change the figure of speech, the latter's sense of humor is forever plunging him rashly in among the Bondsman's most cherished cucumber frames. Each of them has youth's confidence that his own point of view must be right. They are, thus, ideal antagonists and excellent friends. From the two of them, more experienced men may learn many things.

Yet it was in a provocative mood that the Salesman began the other afternoon. It is in fact the Poet who nearly always gives an argumentative turn to the conversation.

"What," asked the Salesman, as he finished his tale of the last putt on the eighteenth hole, "would you recommend for summer reading this year?"

The Poet put away the envelope upon which he had been writing, sucked the stub of a pencil reflectively, and replied: "Do you mean—what would I recommend for myself, or what should I advise you to read?"

"I suppose you think I never read high-brow stuff," the Salesman snorted.

"I should hardly say you were saturated with the reading of good literature," smiled the Poet. "But I may do you an injustice. You are, I believe, familiar with certain problems of engineering?"

"What's that got to do with it?" inquired the Salesman.

"If you were as good as an engineer, to build a good plant, your first question, I assume, would be to ask what the plant was to be used for?" the Poet went on.

"Certainly," admitted his friend.

"Well, my dear man, when you ask me what reading to recommend, I naturally put this question to you: for what purpose are you going to use the reading?" The Poet settled back, apparently well pleased with his own remark.

"I want to pass the time in the even-

ing and to keep up-to-date on what's going on," said the Salesman. "I'm tired of magazines and the movies."

The Poet laughed. "Your last conjunction might cause some to protest, but knowing you, I know what you buy at the newsstand. It is not wholly an incongruous classification. But are you really serious? Shall I mention some books?"

"That's what I asked you," retorted the Salesman. "You'll get my idea in time."

"Well," said the Poet, "as the Professor of Literature is not here this afternoon, perhaps I may venture."

"I'm glad he isn't," the Salesman added. "I don't want any classics—I've got a shelf full of them. I want to keep up with current affairs."

"I see," the Poet smiled again. "Let me see," he mused. "There's the last two volumes of 'The Life of Benjamin Disraeli' just out. If you want to understand the twentieth century, you must at least know the nineteenth. And Disraeli is a picturesque, dramatic figure all by himself."

"Sounds heavy," said the Salesman. "It isn't, I assure you. But there are six volumes all told."

"That's out," exclaimed the Salesman. "I haven't time for any deep studies."

"How about C. R. Fay's 'Life and Labor in the Nineteenth Century'?"

"That sounds better, but I'd prefer to start today. You are like a college professor taking a broad jump. You go so far back for your running start that you are all in when you reach the mark."

"Then I certainly advise you to begin with Thayer's 'Theodore Roosevelt'."

"Now you are getting warm, as children say. What next?"

"M. Miliukov's 'Bolshevism, an International Danger' is by a Russian who knows his own country and its politics. It is probably the best thing on the subject that has been written, for it is free from alarmist propaganda, and is based upon facts."

"I'll make a note of that. Wait until you see the librarian's face over at the grove of Academe when I put your list down in front of him."

"With two or three more you should be well-provided," the Poet smiled. "Add Harold Cox's 'Economic Liberty.' Mr. Cox is editor of the 'Edinburgh' and has no sympathy with the present trend of radical agitation. State interference, says Mr. Cox, is simply doing for the individual what he should rather do for himself."

"I'm with him there," the Salesman said. "But isn't this queer list of books for a poet to recommend?"

"There are several answers to that," the Poet rejoined. "In the first place, I promised to recommend books for you and not ones for me. I could give you a list of contemporary poetry."

On the other hand, a poet today is concerned more with realities than with the geography of—shall I speak from your point of view?—of cloud-cuckoo land. It may interest you to know that I have read the whole list."

"That's more than I'll promise to do," laughed the Salesman. "But I'll do my best. Come and have dinner with me. We'll go out for a spin later."

The Poet got up rather promptly. "I accept," he remarked. "I do not often have the pleasure of dining with you in one of your literary woods."

SUMMER WOODLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not since the bluebells carpeted the floor of the oak wood in April has there been such floral splendor as now delights the eye on this afternoon late summer, though scanty indeed will be the praise that it gets from humankind, and purchase not another mortal will even so much as glimpse its glowing loveliness in the westerly sun. Away back in springtime, when the earth was fresh and green, men came almost daily with pen and palette to these spreading azure glades, and many a poem in word and color was inspired in their midst; but now the paths are strangely overgrown and deserted and brambles and honeysuckles twist everywhere in matted clusters, barring the ways that once were all so clear. The long, arched vistas, too, of a dozen weeks ago have grown quite out of recognition, and a myriad buzzing flies in may dance fill the woodland with their soft and drowsy hum, they alone now breaking the sultry stillness of the air.

And so one could write of a hundred other changes that summer has brought to this deserted oak wood, but happiest of all these is the coming of the willowherbs on the bracken slope to the west, and today in the slanting rays of the sun they make a picture with beauty unsurpassed in the whole of nature's woodland painting. This rose-bay willowherb of English woods (it is common also in North America) is amongst the most noble and handsome of all our native wild flowers, and though the botanists have written learned theses concerning its unique floral structure and habits, it is enough for today to rejoice in its living beauty, and one instinctively does so with a sense of gratitude not easily expressed.

An Unkind Uncovering

The new Labor Government of New South Wales recently found in the archives of their Holman predecessors, recommendations for certain honors, including a baronetcy. This list of proposed distinctions had been recommended to His Majesty through the usual official source. With much relish the new Ministry published the full list of proposed knighthood, also the name of the would-be recipient of the baronetcy. The latter recommendation is to be canceled, the Premier, Mr. Storey, declaring that hereditary titles are opposed to Australian sentiment. The feelings of the unhappy victims of a political reversal may be imagined.

JOHN STUART MILL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From 1866 to 1873 the famous English economist and philosopher, John Stuart Mill, lived in retirement at Avignon. It is here, on the estate of Pont des Deux Eaux, the scene of his latest literary activities, that the French plan to place a bust of the

French with the Bentham in 1820. He kept up a methodical program of reading and writing, studying chemistry and botany and higher mathematics, and observing people and things with interest and acuteness. On his return he began studying Roman law, preparatory to entering upon the legal profession. But at the age of 17 he entered the India House instead, as a clerk in the examiner's office. The duty of the examiners was to examine the letters of the agents of the company in India and to draft instructions in reply. It has been said that the character of the company's government was almost entirely dependent upon their abilities as statesmen. Mill had charge of the company's relations with the

Rightly remembered as an Englishman, deeply concerned with English affairs, John Stuart Mill was at the same time a man whom the French could respect and love. The seven

years he spent at Avignon, were not the first he had given to France. In fact

1856 he became chief of the office.

This work was his livelihood. But during these years he was deeply engaged with the problems of political economy and social questions may be traced directly to French influence.

The first sketch of his political philosophy appeared in a series of contributions to the Examiner in the fall of 1830, entitled "Prospects on France."

Shortly after the revolution of July he found himself in Paris, where he was associated with the leading republican spirits, and it was his enthusiasm for the liberal ideas he found here, in a country where the King himself waved the tri-color from his balcony, that inspired much of what he had to say to his own compatriots.

In an age of great spirits—Mill's

friends and colleagues were men like Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Cairnes—John Stuart Mill was himself a figure of generous proportions. His early history is if anything more astonishing even than his later accomplishments. He was the son of James Mill, an historian and philosopher, and a distinguished Greek scholar. A close friend of the elder Mill was Jeremy Bentham, and it was in the company of a branch of the Bentham family that the younger Mill spent his first months in France, at the age of 14. Contact with keen minds and steady application to work were the diet of the boy from his earliest years.

Greek at Three Years

The father was a strict disciplinarian, with certain firm notions with

respect to education. And he it was

who took John Stuart Mill's lessons in hand, beginning with the Greek alphabet and a large Greek vocabulary

when his son was only three. At the

age of eight John Stuart Mill was well acquainted with Aesop's Fables, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and had read the whole of Herodotus. He also knew something of Lucian, Diogenes, Laertius, Isocrates, and six dialogues of Plato. The latter played no small part in shaping his later literary style.

At the same period his reading in history included, among many other

heavy volumes, Hume and Gibbon and 30 volumes of the Annual Register.

He was, therefore, well prepared to

undertake the task of teaching the

younger members of the family at an

age when most boys are largely occu-

pied with learning how to play truant

with discrimination. At the age of 12 he began a thorough study of scholastic logic, and read Aristotle's logical treatises in the original. At the age of 13 his rigorous teacher-father studied with him the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo.

It was the habit of the two to go

off on long walks about North Lon-

don, when they would engage in hot

disputes over the questions posed by

the historians and economists whose

writings were their daily food. All

this was excellent practice in argu-

ment for the boy. But as the father

improved upon the occasion by re-

quiring him to draft a résumé of these

conversations. It might be thought

from all this that the elder Mill was

a didactic and difficult gentleman.

But in spite of the rough road he

made John Stuart travel with him;

he did not insist that the son should

follow step for step in the father's

path. Indeed it was part of his

theory, incorporated in his practice,

that "one of the grand objects of

education" was "to generate a con-

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This heroic training was main-

tained even when he went off to

THE PARIS-WARSAW EXPRESS

Since the world grew so big again, it has become an achievement to breakfast in Austria, lunch in Slovakia and dine in Poland. If you choose, you may even travel from Austria to Poland by way of France, for you are in France, once you board the Paris-Warsaw express at Vienna. Your "gepäck" turns into your "baggage"; you pay for your meals in French francs.

It has been said that the character of the company's government was almost entirely

FARM AND BANK TEAMWORK URGED

Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture Points Out Need of Cooperation in the Matter of Food Production

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greater cooperation between the farms and the banks of Massachusetts, to the end that the State's farm production may more perceptibly lessen its tremendous rearward position with relation to the State's food consumption, is at present one of the chief efforts of the State Department of Agriculture.

Realizing that manufacturers and business men think comparatively little more of walking into a bank and asking for a loan of \$25,000 than of walking into a restaurant and buying a lunch, but that the average farmer has not fully awakened to really appreciate one of the primary functions of a bank, that of furnishing the necessary funds to promote legitimate and useful industry—industry that usually could not be built up were it not for the banks, the State Department seeks to effect the all-important cooperation.

Teamwork Is Needed

Team work which has become such a prominent factor in nearly all lines of endeavor in modern life is pointed out as equally vital in the furthering of food production. A farmer may have 60 acres of arable land, but his own independent means makes it possible to plant but a tenth of it, regardless of the fact that the production of vegetables, berries and fruit are far behind the demands of the market and prices are high. A nearby bank which was established for the purpose of making loans and which has plenty of money, none of which was made for idleness but for exchange and as an aid in the development of commendable enterprise, is of about one-half the value to the community that it could be. Obviously, declare leaders in agricultural education, here is a big mutual need of getting together—the farmer and the banker, for the obtaining of a loan for an undertaking that assures good returns should not be looked upon as the contracting of a debt or burden, but as a very desirable investment on the part of both the borrower and the loaner.

Reports from various sections of the Commonwealth indicate that farmers are reluctant to ask for a loan excepting when their problem has become almost desperate and they then go for it when they are the least apt to get it. If they would get acquainted with the banks, get their credit established and have financial transactions more or less regularly as do other industries in the conduct of their ordinary activity, the State Department points out that there would almost never be any question of credit, and the farmers would find a big difference in their output and profit.

Encouragement Is Met

Real encouragement along this line seems to have already been accomplished in Massachusetts. The State Department of Agriculture found an eager ally in the Associated Industries, which sent a letter to all its members throughout the State requesting that they take the subject up with the banks with which they did business to find if they were doing all they could in the way of farm credits. As a result, at least one bank, in Attleboro, is understood to have advertised credit to farmers.

Meetings have been held in different parts of the State under the auspices of the State Department for the purpose of helping the farmers to realize their opportunities in a more extensive use of the banks, and this has not been without some success, though the possibilities along this line have hardly yet been touched.

The bankers, farmers are discovering, are as ready to loan to the farmer as to the manufacturer or business man when the farmer manifests a similar attitude of confidence and business ability, so that money loaned in the carrying out of his plans is an attractive investment. And it is by farming according to real business system and efficiency that agricultural experts see hope for farm prosperity.

WOMEN TO ATTACK VETO OF GOVERNOR

BURLINGTON, Vermont—if the suffrage amendment is not soon ratified by the necessary thirty-sixth state, Vermont suffragists will appeal to the United States Supreme Court to declare illegal Gov. Percival W. Clement's veto of the presidential suffrage bill passed by the Vermont Legislature last year.

This was announced in a statement issued yesterday at suffrage state headquarters here, where it is said that local leaders are working with the approval of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national leader of the suffrage movement.

The statement says that "the validity of the entire vote cast in Vermont for president" may rest on the ruling of the Supreme Court.

ACTION SOUGHT FOR PILGRIM MEMORIAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cable message received by the Harvard College Observatory from Mr. Lecointe, director of the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Uccle, Belgium, saying that Mr. Fayet, of the Nice Observatory, finds that the comet previously reported as new is identical with the second Tempel comet which the Perihelion advanced 6½ days.

been appointed by Congress and the remaining four are to be appointed by President Wilson. The tercentenary commission has charge of the celebration to be held at Plymouth the coming year. Plans for the celebration, commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, are already underway and comprise historical pageants and spectacles of various sorts. The necessity for hastening the completion of the plans, which cannot be done until the full number is appointed to work on the commission, was put before President Wilson and prompt action was promised.

DISMISSED POLICE MAY GET SALARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Michigan—Salaries of many former patrolmen totaling several thousands of dollars may have to be refunded as a result of an opinion from the corporation counsel's office that the Brennan Veterans' Preference Act, passed to safeguard the jobs of former soldiers, applies to the police department. The act guarantees a Circuit Court trial to city employees under charges. A number of police officers have been dismissed by the police trial board. If the opinion is upheld, the city would have to pay the men's salaries from the time they were dropped by the trial board until the decision was confirmed by the Circuit Court. If not confirmed, the men would remain on the force. The Rev. W. A. Atkinson, recreation commissioner, now under charges, is using the act in his defense. It was his action that led to the seeking of the police opinion.

SWEDISH SETTLERS PLAN CELEBRATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SWEDEN, Maine—Governor Milliken and members of the executive council will be guests of New Sweden July 23, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the settlement of this town, and William Widgery Thomas of Portland former state commissioner of immigration and Minister of Sweden, who brought about the settlement of this place by 50 colonists from Sweden

THE FAILURE OF THE FRENCH STRIKE

One nation may learn from the experience of another, and that is why, at so late a date it is worth recalling the failure of the French railway strike. The more so, as labor problems are likely to be acute in the transportation industry throughout the year in all parts of the world.

The events of the first of May of last year in Paris marked the awaken-

ing of a permanent deficit which keeps the whole railroad system in a backward state of operation and development. Such a state of affairs would justify an encounter general disapproval, and it is to the credit of French labor that their view of the situation has been more free of reactionary bias than that of either the government of the Chamber, although it is certainly to the interest of the French state no less than that of the railroad unions that consideration be given to the nationalization program of the C. G. T.

A complete program of nationaliza-

technical side of the program envisages a complete overhauling of the physical equipment of the roads and the installation of all kinds of modern devices with a view to the technical standardization of the various subsidiary railroad lines. In the negotiations on the question of wages the railroad unions are to have an equal voice with the Central Board of Administration, but the strike nevertheless remains as a weapon of last resort to be used by workers in defense of their rights if discussion fails to adjust the dispute. And finally all the reforms proposed are according to the

intention to dissolve the C. G. T. or suspend its activities, no protest was heard in the press except that representing the Socialist point of view. And the first attack on this unwise measure has come with the reopening of Parliament from M. Paul Boncour, the Socialist deputy of Paris. So that, after all, perhaps M. Merrheim, the head of the Metal Workers Union, and one of the leading intellectuals of the labor movement, was right in his statement that without this strike there would have been no effort for the improvement of social conditions in France.

When compared with similar movements in other countries as for instance Great Britain, the French strike seems to have met much more opposition from the government and much less from the public. The so-called Civic League which supplied the workers to take the place of the strikers is not an enthusiastic body of volunteer patriots as its name would seem to indicate but rather a group of casual strike-breakers interested in the daily stipend they draw for their services in the strike, unwilling or unable to take a permanent position. On the other hand the arrest of almost all the popular leaders and the provocative display of military force would indicate a greater degree of anxiety on the part of the government than a million unarmed strikers should have been able to produce.

From what has been said it is clear that the strike was in its general character an affair of internal politics in France. The cessation of hostilities against Soviet Russia was indeed included among the strike demands, but received no advertisement in the strike meeting nor in the Socialist press, nor on the other hand in the debates in the Chamber on the subject of the strike. The rapid changes which French foreign policy has been undergoing recently have produced a chaotic impression upon the mind of the average Frenchman, but the majority is still more impressed with the destructive than the constructive activities of the Soviet Government. But the present intransigent policy of the French Government is certainly stimulating the movement toward fraternization with all elements both within the country and outside, who are being persecuted by the official activity and publicity.

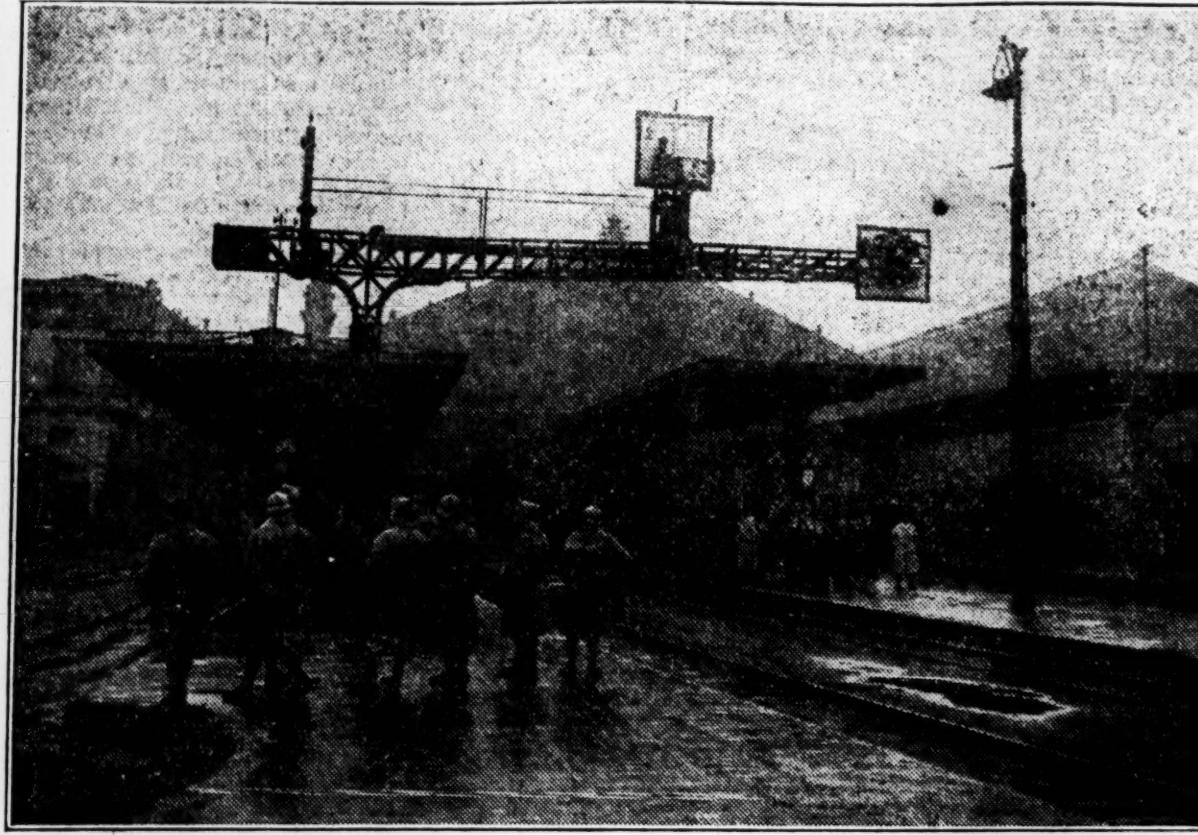
CUBA PLANS FOR TRAFFIC REFORM

HAVANA, CUBA—The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill providing for the formation of a special commission to be known as the "parliamentary commission," which would have for its object the betterment of traffic conditions, both in the port of Havana and on the island's railway lines.

The commission, to be composed of five representatives and three senators, would, after obtaining all possible data from the chamber of commerce, railroad and maritime companies, custom house officials, Labor leaders and other available sources, propose legislative measures for the solution of freight congestion problems with which Cuba is seriously confronted.

From the standpoint of Labor solidarity the strike has been a wonderful success and has shown a remarkable discipline in the ranks of Labor. Many workers participated in it who were not making any local demands of their own, a rather unique experience in the French Labor movement. Such is the opinion of M. Ernest Lafont, Socialist deputy of the Loire, and incidentally one of the few advocates of anti-alcoholism. On the other hand, his statement is contradicted by the fact that some of the strikers went over the heads of their leaders. For France, like other countries, is in need of changes within the labor organizations. The leaders of the trade unions or "syndicats" are the most popular representatives of the movement, while the Socialist deputies in the Chamber are preoccupied with political questions, rather than the industrial problems which are the first concern of the C. G. T.

When, however, the Government, at the climax of the strike, announced its



The military quickly took control of all stations

Photograph by Central News



The first of May saw crowds of railroad strikers on parade

Photograph by Central News

on July 23, 1870, will be the orator of the occasion, and also a prominent guest.

It was following the Civil War that Mr. Thomas advocated Swedish immigration to Maine, and urged the settling apart of a township for them. He presented a plan to the state legislature, the first practical plan for the purpose, and at its session in 1870, the legislature passed an act authorizing the trying of the plan, appointing Mr. Thomas commissioner of immigration.

Mr. Thomas sailed for Sweden immediately and there recruited a colony of 50 persons. The party sailed for America, and made the voyage up the St. John River on flatboats. It was on July 23, 1870, that the settlement of New Sweden was established, a settlement that quickly became prosperous and enterprising community. The colony attracted the attention of other prosperous Swedes in the home country, with the result that Swedish immigration to the Maine colony and to other New England states was greatly stimulated.

While an agricultural community, following the rule of the Aroostook country, New Sweden has quite a variety of industries, including the manufacture of lumber and starch. It is on the line of the Bangor & Aroostook Railway, also on the electric car line of the Aroostook Valley Railway. It has fine schools and churches, and maintains a social life of a high type.

PERIHELION AFFECTS COMET

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A cable message received by the Harvard College Observatory from Mr. Lecointe, director of the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams at Uccle, Belgium, saying that Mr. Fayet, of the Nice Observatory, finds that the comet previously reported as new is identical with the second Tempel comet which the Perihelion advanced

its importance must not be underestimated, for it marked the beginning of a new spirit and a new policy in the trade union movement of France and more particularly in the central federation of labor organizations, known as the Confédération Générale du Travail, or more familiarly the "C. G. T."

The C. G. T. exhibits a local coloring as strong as that of France itself compared with other countries, and that national flavor is not greatly influenced by the diversity of political opinions among its members. Before the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was a decided conflict over policy between the reformists and the revolutionists, which was intensified by the war itself, toward which the majority of the members of the C. G. T. assumed a favorable attitude.

The reverberations of the issue of Second or Third International, of Berne or Moscow respectively, have been felt to a considerable extent within the folds of the C. G. T., but the influence of all the political international issues has been greatly mitigated by the strict insistence of the organization on a non-political policy within its ranks.

The C. G. T. has thus far been more successful in its national policy than in international action. An outstanding achievement is the Eight Hours Bill which was passed by the French Chamber in April last. On the other hand the general strike proposed as a manifestation against the intervention in Russia and Hungary which was fixed for the 21st of July, 1919, proved a total fiasco. The recent strike is another proof of the French character of the C. G. T. The question about which it chiefly revolved was that of the nationalization of the railways, which is generally considered in France to be of the first importance. The railroad system of France is in urgent need of reform, from every point of view. The welfare of the system has been sacrificed to the interests of capitalistic contractors until

DEXTER
Smart in appearance,
style and comfort
A New LION COLLAR

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROY, N.Y.

COAL OPERATORS PROMISE ACTION

Shipments to New England and Other Sections to Be Made by Water Wherever Practicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK—Steps will be taken to ship coal as rapidly as possible from coastal points nearest the mines to New England, so coal operators told fuel administrators from the New England states at a conference in this city. They said, was the only way to relieve the coal shortage there, which threatens to force several industries to shut down.

Lack of railway cars to transport the coal is causing the present apparent shortage of fuel, the operators assert; there is plenty of coal, labor, and equipment to produce.

For lack of railway cars the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and eastern Kentucky have been able, since last April, to ship only 3 per cent more coal than last year. Shipments for April, May, and June have averaged only about 23,000,000 tons a month, in response to a market demand for 28,000,000 according to a report of a committee of bituminous coal operators.

This report states that the shortage in coal moved up the Great Lakes to supply the northwestern part of the United States and Canada had exceeded 5,000,000 tons up to July 15, and that the movement of coal to the New England states was inadequate. Coal cannot be diverted to either of these sections from mines east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River without producing a more serious shortage elsewhere, a minimum increase of 25 per cent in the shipments from these mines being necessary immediately.

The mines in these various districts are capable of producing and shipping more than the total requirements and have sufficient man-power and equipment for so doing, but are limited by the lack of railroad cars to transport the coal.

ALEXANDER HOWAT TO IGNORE RULING

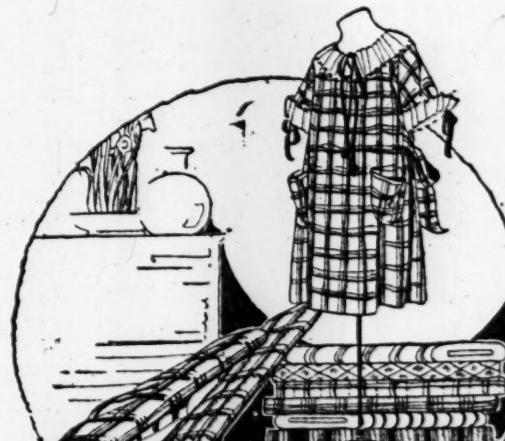
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The ruling of the Kansas State Supreme Court upholding the decision of Judge Andrew Curran of the Crawford County Court, in ordering President Alexander M. Howat and other officials of the Kansas mine workers to testify before the Kansas Industrial Relations Commission, which would have for its object the betterment of traffic conditions, both in the port of Havana and on the island's railway lines.

The commission, to be composed of

five

representatives and three senators, would, after obtaining all possible data from the chamber of commerce, railroad and maritime companies, custom house officials, Labor leaders and other available sources, propose legislative measures for the solution of freight congestion problems with which Cuba is seriously confronted.

Wanamaker's



Long Ago

—when this was the A. T. Stewart Store, it had a reputation for the excellence of its silk and cotton fabrics. That reputation, we are happy to say, has lived through all the years because we have never ceased to be vigilant.

* * *

People came from far and near to buy A. T. Stewart silks. They still come from far and near to buy Wanamaker silks. . . . They came from distant places to buy fine ginghams and other cotton dress materials; and they still come to Wanamaker's for the same fabrics. . . . Why? . . . BECAUSE—

* * *

We have always sought the best; and the newest; and we have encouraged those who brought forward new ideas. And, a better reason still, perhaps, may be found in the quality of Wanamaker fabrics. It is so easy in this day to substitute, to take something that is not quite so good, that store like this, which does not countenance corner clipping, is like an anchor in a harbor of uncertainty.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

BEER AND WINE PROPOSAL FAILS

Anti-Saloonist Points Out That Besides Voters of New Brunswick Those of Five of United States Have Turned It Down

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON.—"Beer and wine were deliberately turned down by the people of New Brunswick for identically the same reasons that they would be turned down by the people of Massachusetts or any other state," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Propaganda of the liquor interests led a great many people to believe that the voters of New Brunswick were dissatisfied with prohibition and that submission to the people of a beer and wine amendment could only result in an overwhelming wet victory. The result was just what was to be expected by those who are thoroughly informed with regard to results in similar votes in the United States.

"In five different states the liquor interests have attempted to undermine prohibition by submitting beer and wine referenda and in each instance their efforts were emphatically frustrated by the voters. It is interesting to note that in every one of these elections beer and wine were rejected by a larger majority than that by which prohibition was originally adopted. Here are the figures:

Five States Against Project

Michigan—Voted dry in 1916 by 68,624. Beer amendment defeated in 1919 by 207,624.

Colorado—Voted dry in 1914 by 11,572. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 85,792.

Washington—Voted dry in 1914 by 18,632. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 146,556.

Oregon—Voted dry in 1913 by 36,480. Beer amendment defeated in 1916 by 54,624.

Ohio—Voted dry in 1918 by 25,759. Beer amendment defeated in 1919 by 29,667.

The same basic reasons which controlled the voters in these states are responsible for the vote in New Brunswick. The chief among these are:

"The people know that there can be no beer without the saloon and the brewery and that these institutions were the most corrupt influences in the political arena. The people are through with them. They will never have them back."

Enforcement Made Difficult

"The people know that the sale of so-called light alcoholic beverages would make prohibition an hundred-fold more difficult of enforcement. That has been true wherever the experiment has been tried. Here in Massachusetts the beer régime of 1870 caused the arrests for drunkenness to jump 72 per cent. The people know that the State can't have a chemist for every keg."

"The people know that the law passed by the United States to enforce prohibition is a reasonable law and one passed upon precedent. The people in thirty-five states in the Union know that the federal law is no more drastic and perhaps less so than their own state legislation. People in other states recognize that as a matter of general legislative practice a safe standard is set and not a dangerous one. A bridge marked unsafe for over three tons might easily withstand a load of five tons but those who make the regulation always leave a margin of safety. The best way to keep a boy from going swimming is not to dress him in a bathing suit and tell him to play on the beach.

Arguments are Specious

"The people know that the arguments for beer are specious. Any honest analysis of these arguments shows that their proponents desire but one thing and that is the intoxicating element, to wit, alcohol. There is only one difference between the beer which is on sale today—beer

which contains the same ingredients and is brewed in the same manner and fermented to the same percentage of alcohol as any other beer—and that which was formerly sold. That difference is the alcohol which is removed from it for nothing else is added and nothing else is taken away. When this fact is known the people see clearly the speciousness of the whole beer argument for the only thing the beer advocates desire is more alcohol.

"There is an added factor in the United States that gives strength to the dry vote. That factor is this, that when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified it was an amendment including within its terms beer and wine as clearly as if the words were written there. Prior to the submission of the amendment several attempts were made to exempt beer and wine from the provision of the resolution but each attempt was overwhelmingly defeated. There can be no real doubt but that when the people of Massachusetts knew these facts as do the people of New Brunswick and the states where beer has been voted upon in this country that the result will be the same."

"At the election at which the license vote was taken in this State the liquor men worked indefatigably and with an energy born of desperation. Besides there was a very large irresponsible vote cast by those who knew the result would be meaningless so far as the issuance of licenses were concerned. When the people are confronted with an actual and bona fide issue between beer and prohibition in view of the facts and in view of the experience of other states there can be no question as to the results."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Savings Banks Deposits Gain

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Approximately \$28,000,000 increase in the deposits in the savings banks of Connecticut in the first year of prohibition is shown by the report of the bank commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30. The total amount of deposits was \$415,584,817, compared with \$387,648,445 on the same date in 1919. The assets of the bank totaled \$448,100,294, an advance of \$6,700,551 over the year before.

Relief Work Improved

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Every branch of the Salvation Army general relief work has been improved considerably as a result of prohibition according to Major Edward Underwood, of the Salvation Army headquarters here, who told a representative of this paper of the many ways in which effects have been noticed.

"Our general relief work includes help for families and transient relief; in special cases, the maintenance of an employment and immigration bureau and social welfare for class workers. There has been a tremendous change in the character of applicants for all types of relief in the past year. We still have the family cases where there is no able-bodied bread-winner, but there are now far fewer cases in which the father is non-supporting because of drink. Formerly there were always many men who had to be assigned regularly to Army homes for brief periods until they recovered from the effects of dissipation. Now these institutions are practically depleted, with only very old men left. There is change in these men also, for many who were drunkards are greatly improved in appearance and are earning money at odd jobs. They are growing more self-respecting already for they spend their money in legitimate trade channels and are far less of a burden to the Army than in previous years."

"The Army does considerable work in helping the families of prisoners who are left suddenly without funds. We have noticed in the past that many of these men are "repeaters," partly because of society's treatment of them and partly because of the lure of the saloon. With the second cause removed there are far fewer second commitments now, and credit should

be given to the Volstead Act for helping the weak to withstand temptation.

"There are 34 per cent fewer cases in this city this year and the jail populations are falling off in many sections throughout the United States," so Brigadier Thomas Cowan, a prison chaplain of the Army told the representative, who sought further data on this point. "I have just returned from the Dannemora Prison up-State, and find the population there the lowest in its history, due to prohibition. If it is true that 70 per cent of the men go to prison because of drink, in five years there will only be one prison in the entire State."

"The economic effects of prohibition are obvious," he said. "When men spent about two-fifths of their income for drink they could spend far less for necessities, but with that avenue closed to them there is a great deal of money available for useful purposes. The stores are crowded everywhere now and the factories are working overtime to supply the wants that many people are for the first time able to provide for themselves. Recently I was talking to a mother of eight children, the youngest an infant. 'This baby carriage,' she said, 'is the first I have ever been able to buy for any of my eight children, and probably it is possible now. Breweries employed fewer men in proportion to the space occupied than any other form of industry, and now that these are converted into useful channels more men are needed to operate them. There is a shortage of scrub-women in cities because for the first time many are now able to stay at home because their husbands bring in their earnings regularly.'

Major Underwood said that the Army has hundreds of positions which it cannot fill through its employment bureau, a condition which is partly due to prohibition and the increased demand for products of all kinds.

RECORD OF "SENDING" TAKEN

NEW YORK, New York—Using a telegraph key for the first time in 19 years, Thomas A. Edison, yesterday sent from Orange, New Jersey, to a committee of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association here, a message to be inscribed on an imperishable phonographic disc to be placed in the association's archives as a record of his style of "sending."

CUBANS SELECT CANDIDATE

HAVANA, Cuba—The Conservative Party national convention, yesterday nominated Dr. Ricardo Doiz, president of the Cuban Senate, as vice-presidential candidate, and running mate of Gen. Rafael Montalvo, who was unanimously chosen to head the Conservative ticket at the first session of the convention several weeks ago.

MOTION PICTURE STRIKE

NEW YORK, New York—More than 2000 moving picture workers employed in studios and laboratories in New York and vicinity went on strike yesterday, tying up or crippling a score of film plants. The reason given for the walkout is the failure of the National Association of the motion picture industry to meet the demands of the workers for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. Union leaders threaten to spread the strike throughout the country and include camera men, machine operators, stage hands and others employed in the movie industry.

PLAN IS ADVANCED TO REDUCE PRICES

Terminal Markets in New York Would Do Much to Cut Cost of Living, Says E. J. O'Malley in Report on Foodstuffs Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The establishment of terminal markets would be the heaviest blow ever struck at the price of foodstuffs here and would also prove a profitable investment for the city, even though the initial cost would involve an ultimate expenditure of possibly \$75,000,000 for the five boroughs, according to a report by Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of markets.

Mr. O'Malley says that his investigation of the food trade shows that speculators in foodstuffs work in cooperation with the special interests in conspiracy against the public, that they purchase foodstuffs on consignment for speculative purposes, and that, if the prevailing market conditions do not permit a profit on the speculation, they reject them on some pretext. The railroads then sell these carloads without preliminary advertising as required by law, and often the very speculators who rejected them buy them then for less than the freight charges.

Advances in Prices Artificial

Speaking of increases in meat prices, Mr. O'Malley says:

"The present artificial advance in the price of meat was brought about after the large packers purchased a considerable quantity of Canadian army surplus beef in addition to the beef held in the hands of the United States Surplus Supply Office. This frozen meat was taken by the packers to New Haven, Syracuse, Rochester and other parts of the nearby states. It cost them 10½ cents, yet it was sold at these places at from 18 cents to 20 cents, although the price in New York was restricted to 13 cents per pound by the government regulations." Mr. O'Malley describes this as "successful 'rigging' of artificial values by the packers."

In order to offset the clamor aroused, he continues, "they are now bringing pressure on the banks that advanced money to the farmers and ranchmen who purchase and finish the Texas steers. The banks are now calling in their loans. The packers will force the ranchmen to drive their cattle to the market. This will give the packers an opportunity to cut the price of live steers, but the consumer may not expect any great relief until the cold weather sets in, if at all."

Interests Control Storage

"Practically all of the refrigerating space in New York is controlled by big interests. The shortage of space, which might be unselfishly used for the people's good, is a great drawback, which prevents New York City keeping on hand a surplus of meat foods and other foods as well. This will be possible when our system of terminal markets as now endorsed by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in operation. Then, we shall be able to bring foodstuffs here from the most distant points of the earth. These will be unloaded by modern

methods from the steamer into the terminal market warehouse at the lowest cost. All the wastage and expense due to rehandling will be eliminated."

"On the 58,000,000 bushels of potatoes consumed during the winter months within a radius of 50 miles of New York City Hall, consumers paid \$250,000,000 over and above the price paid to the producer. This condition would have been impossible if adequate storage facilities for potatoes had been available."

"Because of inadequate storage facilities, the loss in sweet potatoes consigned to this district was \$30,000,000."

Heavy Losses to Public

"It is no exaggeration to assert that at least \$15,000,000 a year is added to the cost of foodstuffs used by consumers in New York City on the average haulage from New Jersey to the borough of Manhattan and incidental wastage.

The sum equals a 5 per cent return on an investment of \$300,000.

"To this might be added the additional cost for the carting of live poultry consumed in New York City. This is estimated at \$2,500,000 per annum."

"Moreover, beyond all these costs, there is an appalling cost which we hesitate to calculate. This is the cost of re-distribution of these various products which have been hauled at so great an expense into the borough of Manhattan. From the borough of Manhattan they have to be sent to the various boroughs of the city. Each step in the journey represents an added cost transferred to the ultimate consumer."

"Nor is this item alone the total cost. Unnecessary delays due to traffic congestion, wastage, re-handling, wear and tear on the thoroughfares of the city, labor devoted to unnecessary work—all of these represent a sum that staggers the imagination, a sum that must be paid by the average citizen in the form of higher rents or higher taxes."

"With a terminal market, where a surplus supply could be held, speculators and market manipulators have no opportunity to 'rig' the market, and consumers would at all times get the advantage of our market facilities and the low cost of production."

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chance to benefit by this sale. The director in charge of the sale and distribution of these goods has cooperated with him, 60,000 postmasters, 5000 bankers, and the mayors of every city and town in the country. These officials and individuals have been requested to render all cooperation possible to the War Department in its mammoth undertaking."

This is one of the biggest deals of its kind ever planned, but it is expected by the War Department that the good results will be felt in every district where the canned meats are offered for sale.

The various army supply depots have increased their personnel in order to deal with the immense numbers of orders which are expected. While the canned meats are stored in various parts of the country, orders will be received by the depot officers.

Retail Food Costs Advance

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retail food prices continue to show a "steady increase," according to a survey of the food budget of the average family for June, made public yesterday by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor. An advance of 2 per cent was noted on June 15 over prices on the same day the month before. This was an increase of 9 per cent since the first of the year.

Prices increased in 33 cities under observation and decreased in 12. The largest increases observed were 5 per cent in Detroit, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon. A decrease of 5 per cent was noted in Houston, Texas; and of 3 per cent in Jacksonville, Florida. Cities showing lower prices were all in the southern states, except Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The greatest increase in the past year, 29 per cent, was shown in Springfield, Illinois, and the lowest, 8 per cent, in Charleston, South Carolina. Only two cities out of the 39, Jacksonville, Florida, and Los Angeles, California, showed less than 100 per cent increase since 1913. Detroit topped the list with an increase of 139 per cent.

CARMEN LOSE CHICAGO STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Both non-union and union Labor will be employed in the shops of the Chicago surface lines as a result of the settlement of the power house electricians' strike, which tied up Chicago's street car traffic for the greater part of last week.

Wages offered the employees when they went on strike were adopted as the schedule for employees returning to work under the new agreement between company officials and union leaders, resulting in victory for the traction company. Increases in pay granted are the same as the company was willing to give before the strike was called. The public was considerably exercised over the suspension of street car service.

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HIGHER REGARD FOR TEACHER ESSENTIAL

Reorganization of School System Upon Basis of a Respect for Education as Opposed to Love of Luxury a Required Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—Thorough reorganization of the American school system, in which a new view of the teacher as the follower of a high calling must play a large part, is the sole remedy for existing educational conditions, according to Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of Cleveland schools, who spoke to a summer session audience composed of teachers here.</p

CONCERTED STRIKE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

Strikes Seem to Be Steadily in Ascent But Crisis May Be Said to be Passed—Descent From Climax Is Swift

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—For some years past Spain has been subject to labor troubles and strikes in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other country, but in general the efforts of the strikers have not been of a very formidable description and have been short-lived. Consequently little more than passing attention has been given to them, even though they have been appearing like little bubbles in boiling water all over the peninsula. But lately, for a few weeks past, the complexion of things has taken a more serious turn.

Several strikes of the most disquieting kind have taken place; they have been unduly protracted, and have been associated in some cases with considerable disorderly elements. But, what is much worse, there is evidence that they have been part of a concerted movement. Each set of strikers has not been under the entire or partial control of any organization, but common influences in a varying measure have been at work, and it has been established that some of these influences are of foreign origin.

Bread Strike First to Collapse

The bread strike in Madrid—the first to collapse—the miners' strike at Pefarroya, the big strikes at Valencia and Barcelona have been symptoms of what has been taking place behind the scenes, and have led to deep apprehension on the part of the public and the authorities. The strike movement seemed steadily in the ascendant until just now, when it may at last be said with some confidence that the crisis is passed. The strikes reached their climax without any of their supposed objects being a little the nearer, and from this climax there is now a swift descent.

The first of the strikes of what might be called ulterior object to give way was the Madrid bread strike, which was simply part of a movement concerted in other cities for achieving revolutionary ends through the hunger weapon. When this failed the leaders of strikers at other centers understood that they were weaker than they supposed and that they could count on very little sympathy from the people, who were displaying anger at the inconveniences and irritations imposed upon them by the strikers and were clearly disposed to resist to the utmost of their capacity.

Strikers Not Indispensable

It has been a delusion on the part of these leaders that in any great movement they would always find the mass of the people against the existing form of government and anxiously waiting for the beginning of their operations. They are now in the way of being undeceived. The failure of the Madrid bread strike and the demonstration in the capital that the people could carry on without any of the strikers who had thought themselves indispensable, has led quickly to a revision of the situation and plans in other centers. We now find the Valencia and Pefarroya strikes coming to a sudden ending at almost the same time, while the threatened Barcelona general strike scheme was called off some time ago.

Little strikes still occur continually, almost daily, in all parts of Spain, and are no doubt to some extent indicative of a restlessness for which governmental remedies must be found, but to a large extent they are the result of a certain heedlessness and peevishness by operatives who are better off than they used to be and are sometimes far better circumstanced than they realize. At Cadiz there has just taken place an extraordinary strike on the part of the agricultural laborers, who ask for the withdrawal of all agricultural machinery.

Movement Failed Elsewhere

The Spanish workingman in these present days is by no means the poverty-stricken individual that he has been so much represented; better economic conditions arising from the war period have much improved his lot, and he is now somewhat disposed to practice his new-found independence in an exaggerated way at times. In addition to the settlements that have been mentioned, there have been formidable movements in other centers which equally failed. An attempt was made at Malaga in the extreme south to force on a general strike there, while in San Sebastian and other parts of the Guipuzcoa region in the extreme north the state of things became such that martial law had to be declared.

Serious attention has to be paid to a recent declaration by Mr. Bergamin, Minister of the Interior. He said that up to then he had abstained from issuing a public statement upon a conclusion he had reached some time previously concerning the existing situation, having desired to acquaint himself with all the essential facts of the case, and now he had done so, with the result that he was able to give an assurance that the country found itself faced with two parallel actions both leading to the same end. Syndicalist Elements Blamed

On the one side there was the syndicalist element which had fostered

the hunger strikes in the prisons of Barcelona and Valencia. The government had obtained copies of instructions that the Federacion de Levante had directed to other organizations in which it was shown that there were preparations for a general upheaval as part of a deeply-laid plan.

On the other hand, the Socialists, fully acquainted with what the syndicalists were doing, had believed that their hegemony was in danger and had been disposed to take action on their own account so that they should not be lowered in the eyes of the working classes who followed them. The first symptom of that Socialist movement had been the serious outbreak at Orense after unsuccessful attempts had been made at Lugo and later at Bejar, where various establishments and warehouses had been sacked by rioters and the contents thrown out into the streets where, however, nobody had seized them.

The initial pretext of these acts of violence was the dearness of food. What had happened in Madrid in regard to the bread strike was no more than the prosecution of the same plan. The Artes Blancas syndicate had taken the case of the La Fortuna establishment as a pretext just as they might have taken anything else, the object being to produce a great upheaval. Mr. Bergamin then spoke of the way in which the difficulties of the strike had been aggravated by the Sindicato de la Alimentacion and the Artes Blancas, while on the other hand the La Fortuna management had gone as far as was possible in the way of bringing about a solution to the trouble at their establishment.

Longer Hours More Pay

The circumstances of the strike at the Pefarroya coal mines and its conclusion are notable. Here 20,000 men have been on strike, and the basis of agreement between the company and miners sets it forth that while on the one hand the company maintains that the state of production, trade, cost prices and so forth do not justify it in granting any further increase of wages, and while on the other the miners urged the dearness of living as the reason for their demands to the two sides in their desire, as stated, to avoid a worse state of things, agree to a scheme set forth by the Minister of Labor by which the wages of the miners will be increased, and also production at the same time, to the general advantage of the community.

By this scheme for the period of a year, beginning now, the miners will work an extra hour in the mines of Pefarroya, and also the employees will work extra time at such outside work as the company may consider necessary, this extra hour being paid for at the new rate of wages agreed upon at the same time. This rate is an increase of 75 centimos on the previous wages in the case of the miners and 50 centimos in the case of outside workers. In addition to this the men are guaranteed certain food supplies at fixed rates, as for example bread at 40 centimos the kilo.

and it is believed that this threat had something to do with recent political movements and the hesitation of the Left to proceed with their intention of returning to governmental power at the time of the resignation of the Allendesalazar Government.

As to the strikers that are settled, or are in process of settlement, there is relief at the good news from Valencia. This population is of somewhat excitable disposition and frequently disposed to resort to extremes. The terrorist reign there recently has been very acute, and the early bombings have been followed by others of a most disturbing character.

In the Apollo Theater the other night, just after the conclusion of the second act of "Los Saltimbancos" a bomb exploded underneath one of the seats near the general entrance. But the men showed a fine capacity for tranquillization, appealing to the women to be calm and relieving the situation by breaking out into cheers.

The chief of police assisted in this endeavor. In latter days many sections of the workmen out on strike showed a disposition to return to their duties, and the syndicates then laid the strong hand upon them and fined them. But the movement gave way when the dock hands went back to work and began the unloading of ships that had long remained hung.

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Obligations Fulfilled

The value of Germany's fulfilled obligations in general, up to the end of May last, is published in the "Deutsche

"Algemeine Zeitung" of May 31, and the figures given below quoted therefrom, have been transmitted through the wireless stations of the German Government. The values total approximately 22,000,000,000 marks in gold, which is made up as follows:

The surrendered Saar mines,

valued at 1,000,000,000

State property in the regions separated from Germany 6,000,000,000

The surrendered commercial fleet 8,500,000,000

Animals surrendered 180,000,000

5,000,000 tons of coal worth 224,000,000

Machinery valued at 6,400,000

Books worth 4,400,000

Benzol, tar and ammonia worth 30,000,000

Cables worth 65,000,000

Haberdashery material worth 750,000,000

Army materiel left behind 3,000,000,000

Provisions and raw materials for the reconstruction of Germany 2,000,000,000

Cost of the army of occupation 200,000,000

marks 21,955,800,000

To these sums should be added, the "Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung" points out, the amounts which have to be made good by the state as a result of the liquidation of German enterprises abroad, as also the German claims on Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey, arising out of loans granted to them. In addition the customs and taxes levied in the occupied regions, are also mentioned.

Disarmament the First Condition

The disarmament of Germany was the first condition of the Peace Treaty to be fulfilled. The wireless communiqué from the German Government states that the State Defense has been reduced to 200,000 men, and the temporary volunteers and civil guards have been dissolved. Available army materiel has been destroyed according to the communiqué.

In the following quantities: 50,000 guns, 14,000 gun barrels, 8,500 gun carriages, 3,400,000 loaded artillery shells, 31,370,000 fuses, 4,680 tons of powder, 32,140 tons of explosives, 1,318,000 hand arms, 24,500 machine guns, 94,300,000 rounds of hand-arm and machine-gun ammunition, 400,000 hand grenades, 1,537,000 swords, lances and so forth.

Furthermore it is stated that on May 5 there were ready for destruction 12,000 light guns, 217 anti-aircraft guns, 2,500 heavy guns, 3,358 mine throwers, 21,676 machine guns, 15,500,000 artillery shells and 28,500,000 rifle cartridges. To this should be added the whole of the aircraft forces, the whole of whose materiel, the gov-

GERMANY DESTROYS HER WAR MATERIAL

Commission Superintending Work of Destruction Sits at Berlin Under British General and Eleven Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By the Peace Treaty of Versailles, all war material belonging to the former enemies of the Allies, had to be surrendered in order to be "destroyed or rendered useless," under the control of the Military Interallied Commissioner of Control.

Of the amount which is surplus to that allowed to be kept by Germany for the needs of her post-war army, some 22,000 guns and spare tubes of all calibers, from 77 mm. (field guns), up to the largest calibers, have already been reported to the commission of control for destruction, or for rendering useless, and some 8500 men have been destroyed, including those destroyed by the German authorities themselves before control was commenced and since its coming into being.

The armament subcommission, which is superintending the work of destruction, has its headquarters in Berlin under a British general with 11 committees working in the chief centers in Germany, namely: Berlin, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Hanover, Dresden, Munich, Stettin, Konigsberg, Breslau and Cologne.

Germany No Usurer

The "Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung," which is quoted in the German wireless message, concludes by saying that, neither with regard to the question of reparation nor the question of disarmament, has Germany ever thought of playing the rôle of a bankrōut or a usurer.

Indicative possibly of a change of heart, though more likely as a realization, if latent, of the different position she finds herself in, compared to where she expected to be at the end of the war, the newspapers claim that Germany should be treated at the Spa conference with common sense—which this newspaper now believes, and avers—"does not make right dependent upon might."

LIQUOR DECISION QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—An important decision which will have a far-reaching effect on the Alberta Liquor Act as it will effect the wholesale liquor trade has been given out by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. By the decision given by a majority of the court provincial jurisdiction in inter-provincial trade has been declared ultra vires. The decision was concurred to by Mr. Justice Beck, Mr. Justice Ives, Mr. Justice Hyndman, with Chief Justice Harvey and Mr. Justice Stuart dissenting. The case is a test case to determine a point raised as to the provincial power in respect to the export liquor houses in the Province. The action brought by the Gold Seal Limited against the Dominion Express Company for refusing to carry packages containing liquor has been bitterly contested in the Alberta court for the purpose of deciding whether, in so far as it affects the particular company, the jurisdiction of the Province was intra vires. An appeal against this decision will be carried by the government to a higher court. A. G. Browning, deputy general, is authority for the statement that the appeal will be carried right up to the privy council if necessary, the government's intention being to test the case to the fullest extent possible.

Breaking all records—

A short time ago a star athlete from Cornell went over to Franklin Field and broke the world's record for the 440 hurdle race. He won because of superior speed and endurance.

In the daily race of business, Library Bureau card systems are breaking all records for speed and distance—users say they are handling office detail in less time and with less effort than it has ever been handled before.

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TZECHE-SLOVAKIA HIGHLY DEVELOPED

Textiles One of the Special Industries in Which Republic Occupies Prominent Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzeccho-Slovakia.—The Tzeccho-Slovak Republic is a highly developed industrial state, occupying a very prominent position among the European states. There are special branches of industry in which the republic is preeminent and one of these is the textile industry.

An adequate coal supply, electric power from water power stations, cheap labor and shipping facilities from Hamburg by the River Elbe to Bohemia supplied favorable conditions in the pre-war period, for the development of this industry in Bohemia and Moravia, and as a result of years of research this textile industry has been highly organized and is today of great importance.

Trade Improves

The following comparative statistics relating to imports and exports between Tzeccho-Slovakia and foreign countries for January and February, 1920, has been published by the Tzeccho-Slovak Cotton Syndicate (value in Tzeccho-Slovak crowns):

Imports— January 213,570,123 February 213,570,123

Raw cotton 45,924,354

Cotton waste and rags 32,588,850 41,580,142

Ready-made clothing 22,245,019 11,945,373

Cotton yarn 84,445,513 91,030,866

Exports—

Ready-made clothing 73,711,732 98,152,972

Difficulties similar to those met in the cotton industry prevail also in the wool industry, which, too, is highly developed and organized for a considerable output. Brno (Brunn) is sufficiently well known in the cloth trade. In all, there are 71 mechanical spinning mills with 300,000 spindles for dressed yarns, 10 mechanical spinning mills with 400,000 spindles for worsted yarn and 280 weaving mills with 34,000 looms.

Supply of Wool Assured

The comparatively better percentage of employment in the wool industry is due to an assured home supply of wool from Slovakia, and to the supply obtained from the southern bordering states. To keep all the mills fully occupied, some 12,000,000 kilograms of wool yearly are required. The unrestricted home consumption is about 20 per cent of the normal production, which is at present limited to 16 per cent. One-third of this quantity can be produced from native raw materials.

On account of the shortage of flax, four-fifths of which was imported from Russia, the production in the linen industry is still limited to 20 per cent of its capacity. Before the war 146 large weaving mills with 11,120 mechanical looms and 210 smaller undertakings with 13,000 hand looms produced 1,688,000 meters weekly (about 1,800,000 yards) and 25 spinning mills with 284,000 spindles consumed 25,000 bundles of flax yearly.

Slovakia produces a substantial quantity of flax which, however, is mostly worked up into hand-made linens. This forms part of the extensive home-made original embroidery and lace industry. A government scheme has recently been applied for the improvement of the home-grown flax production.

Exchange Hampers Imports

Incorrect judgments as to the political and economic position of the Tzeccho-Slovak Republic and speculation with Tzeccho-Slovak currency in neutral countries led to a fall in the rate of exchange of the Tzeccho-Slovak crown. This makes purchases of raw materials to be paid for in foreign currencies at the present moment almost prohibitive.

WAR MEMORIAL IN EDINBURGH CASTLE

No Longer Required for Military Uses, British Government Approves of the Castle Being Used for this Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The proposal to erect around the apex of the rock of Edinburgh Castle, a war memorial in commemoration of Scotsmen who fell in the war, is receiving considerable amount of support and commendation. The government has decided that the castle is now no longer required for any military purposes, and has accordingly given its approval of the site being utilized for a Scotch National War Memorial.

The memorial will take the form of an undenominational shrine to be dedicated to the memory of all Scots, both men and women, who made the supreme sacrifice. The scheme also provides for the taking over of the whole of the buildings of Edinburgh Castle as a national military and civil museum. The military section will provide places in which each Scottish regiment can deposit its own relics and battle trophies. The castle already houses the Scottish regalia and to this it is proposed to add works of art and of historic interest, as the nucleus of a permanent museum embodying Scottish national history, tradition and art.

Keen Interest in Scheme

The various Scottish associations in London are also taking a keen interest in the scheme. A meeting was recently held at the Royal Scots Corporation Hall, representative of London Scotsmen and Scotswomen, under the auspices of the Federated Council of Scottish Associations in London, in support of the memorial. John Douglas, chairman of the Federated Council, presided at this meeting, at which were also present the Duke of Atholl, Robert Munro, K.C.M.B., Secretary for Scotland, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The chairman stated that the scheme before them was one in which the Federated Council of Scottish Associations in London were taking a very keen interest, and they desired to get all the leading Scots in London interested in it. He was sure the scheme would appeal to every true-hearted Scotman. It was up to them to do their best to commemorate the lives of those who had given their best for all of them by seeing that Edinburgh Castle was put to no base use, for there was no better place than the castle, with all its traditions, for such a memorial.

Site Agreeable to All

The Duke of Atholl detailed the circumstances which had given rise to the proposal to establish the memorial in Edinburgh Castle. Instead of the proposed national memorial in Hyde Park, London, he thought the people of Scotland would wish to commemorate their own heroes by putting up a memorial on Scottish soil with Scottish hands and with Scottish money. The Rock and Castle of Edinburgh, he said, was a site upon which all Scotland would agree, for the interior of the building could be turned into a casket for their national history and trophies, while room could also be found for a shrine.

Not one stone of the ancient fabric, the duke stated, was to be touched, but all eyewores, such as kitchens and other buildings, would be removed and better buildings put up in their stead. The scheme would cost something like 10d. per head of the population in Scotland over 15 years of age, and though Scots abroad had promised to help, they must not let it be said that it had been left to them to put up a national monument to Scotsmen in Scotland. They had been fortunate in their appeal so far, though they had not made a real appeal as yet. They aimed at obtaining a sum of £250,000 altogether, but were endeavoring to get £150,000 to carry out the main scheme.

Scheme Will Appeal to Scots

Mr. Munro referred to the untiring energy with which the Duke of Atholl had expounded the scheme in almost every corner of the country and his efforts in working for the success of the enterprise. That Scotland should have a national war memorial and that this particular proposal was a worthy and fitting one he thought most of them would agree and few would dispute.

He felt certain it was a scheme that would grip the imagination and warm the hearts of Scotsmen and Scotswomen in every corner of the habitable globe as being one which did fitting and reverent homage to those who had made the sacrifice, and which would also prove to be a great inspiration to those still living.

Mr. Munro stated that he did not think the scheme was likely to suffer from hostility. Many schemes suffered more from the apathy of their friends than the hostility of their foes. There were so many people, whatever one

proposed, who agreed that the proposal was excellent in itself but not in the particular way suggested or under the particular conditions, and so on. These "butts" in his experience, and probably in theirs, had prevented the growth of many noble enterprises and these "butts" must not be allowed to interfere with the complete success of the scheme.

Exiled Scots Not Ungenerous

The scheme, he stated, had commanded the interest of His Majesty's Government, the original committee having been appointed by himself with the direct sanction of the government, while the appeal that was being made also had the sanction of the government. He felt certain that the Duke of Atholl was well advised to go to the heart of the great city of London, where it was alleged there were certain persons of Scottish origin who had proved not unsuccessful in their struggle with the Sassenach, and where it was known that these persons were open-hearted and generous with respect to any scheme for the advancement of a good cause in the country of their nativity.

He could conceive no scheme in commemoration of the sacrifices made and the great deliverance wrought which was more likely to command their ready assent and bring forth the full measure of their generosity. He hoped the appeal would meet with success in London as it had elsewhere. He was sure the exiled Scot was not one whit less generous to the claims of Scotland than those who resided in Scotland itself. He wished them to take it that his presence indicated that the government took a deep interest in the success of the scheme.

FRANCE HAS HOPES FOR NEW FUEL OIL

Recent Trials of "Mazout" as a Substitute for Coal May Cause an Economic Revolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France has found, if not a new combustible, at any rate a new use for heavy oils from which she hopes much. The residue of petroleum, which is known in France as mazout, if recent experiments count for anything proves to be of a value which can hardly be exaggerated. As everybody knows, France's chief need is coal. She has always suffered from inadequate supplies of fuel. She still suffers in that way in spite of the undertaking of Germany to send her large quantities of coal and in spite of the deposits in the Saar Valley. But she has been conducting experiments which give the highest promise. Mazout is being employed and it is certainly possible that this substitute for coal will radically alter the situation. Indeed it would not be too much to state that a tremendous economic revolution is looked for.

It has been demonstrated that locomotives can be efficiently driven with mazout. Yves le Troquer, the Minister of Public Works, who is himself a practical engineer, personally took part in some remarkable demonstrations. Climbing upon the footplate he himself drove it for part of the way between Paris and Tours. He was jubilant about the satisfactory results. It was found that mazout was better than coal. The highest hopes are entertained that there is the solution of the problem of coal shortage which sorely afflicts France.

Residue of Petroleum

It is not only on trains but in factories that mazout can be used and industrially France may be transformed if arrangements can be made to supply the market with this petroleum residue.

Last year the railway company which controls the Orleans lines began the experiment with locomotives specially adapted for burning mazout. Good trains weighing more than 1200 tons were successfully run between Tours and Paris, and express trains of 650 tons attained a speed of 60 miles an hour without the consumption of an ounce of coal. The company thereupon transformed 400 locomotives. Three hundred thousand tons of mazout will be required every day to feed them.

The problem of stocking mazout and carrying it on trains has also been solved. The only difficulty that remains is to obtain the combustible

in sufficient quantity, and obviously it is for the state to help. As mazout can be used with equally satisfactory results in factories instead of coal the government cannot fail to apply itself to the question of securing for France adequate supplies of heavy oil.

The Combustible of the Future

Indeed Mr. le Troquer is so impressed that he unhesitatingly declared that no time should be lost in organizing the importation of mazout. The present demonstration which was intended to arouse public and ministerial interest has certainly achieved that object for both the government and the press are enthusiastic. The Minister exclaimed: "Mazout is certainly the combustible of the future."

France is not of course the first to realize the possibilities of heavy oils, but this application of the new fuel to railroad requirements is nevertheless interesting. It has been shown that mazout is superior to coal in many ways. For example, if coal had been used on this journey the fire would have had to be stoked eight or nine times whereas with mazout it was only necessary to turn a tap. With coal it would have taken over three hours to get up steam whereas with mazout everything was ready in 40 minutes. There was a total absence of smoke and sparks. There was better control. And there is of course a greater reduction of manpower.

The price is rather high and moreover fluctuates very considerably. To put mazout on a commercial basis much remains to be done. After these experiments, however, it is impossible to imagine that it will remain undone.

COST OF DIGGING OIL WELLS ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—While the high cost of food and clothing and everything else is being discussed the cost of drilling oil wells in Kansas has been mounting also. It now takes \$40,000 to \$50,000 to drill a well in the deep sands and \$5000 to \$6000 to bring in a well in the shallow sands of the State.

In the old days \$1000 to \$2000 would pay all the charges for drilling a well in the shallow districts of eastern Kansas. When the deep sands were found in Butler County five years ago these wells, which go down to 2200 and often to 2700 feet were brought in at a cost of \$15,000 to \$18,000 each. This cost, of course, is figured on the drillers not having any particular trouble fishing for tools, getting out broken casing or having unusual trouble with water.

Now it costs as much for the casing alone in a deep well as it used to cost for the casing and the drilling in the same field. The rig itself costs nearly five times as much as in the old days. The tool dressers get nearly three times the wages of the same workers five years ago and the foreman of the drillers gets exactly three times as much as he did five years ago.

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Sport Shirts with long or short sleeves are here in gingham and percales, in stripes only. Size 13 to 14½ neck \$1.15

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Overalls of plain blue denim and khaki cloth are offered for boys \$1.50 and \$1.65

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ANTI-VIVISECTION MOVEMENT GROWS

Considerable Headway Being Made in British Campaign and Body of Public Opinion Said to Continue Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"We are making considerable headway in our campaign against vivisection. If our present rate of progress continues, and I see no reason why it should not, as our membership increases with greater speed each year, there will soon be a body of public opinion in this country which will compel our legislators to make laws totally prohibiting the cruel and useless practice of experimenting upon animals in the name of natural science and progress," said Arthur Middleton, secretary for the Manchester branch of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of a conversation on the work of the anti-vivisection movement in Great Britain.

"Our president, W. R. Hadwen, divides his time between a large practice in Gloucester and the direction of our activities. We are represented in Parliament by J. F. Green, who so decisively defeated Ramsay MacDonald at the 1918 general election. Before his time we were represented by H. G. Chancellor, who worked so heroically for the soldiers' freedom on the question of inoculation and who was instrumental in getting many wrongs redressed, and ultimately, with our backing, got the War Office to issue an order confirming Lord Kitchener's promise that men who joined the army should be free to choose for or against inoculation.

"Mere Pin-Pricks"

"Why do you include inoculation in your campaign, seeing that you are a society formed primarily to abolish experiments on animals?" asked the interviewer.

"Because," replied Mr. Middleton, "every serum which is on the market is claimed to be the result of animal experimentation, and because the great bulk of vivisection experiments are inoculation experiments, which the pro-vivisector describes as a 'mere pin prick,' a description which

is designed to throw dust in the eyes of the public, as these pin-pricks result in weeks and months of unceasing suffering for the victims. Our method of dealing with inoculation is to first of all show the cruelty it involves, and then to prove not only its ineffectiveness, but its danger. The war, unfortunately for the soldiers, afforded us with almost innumerable instances of failure and in many cases injury resulting from inoculation.

"So anxious did the wire-pullers become of our campaign, that a private and confidential circular letter, of which this is a copy, written as we believe at their instigation, was sent from the press bureau to all the newspapers in the country, asking them not to publish any statement published by our society. This, of course, made our work all the more difficult, but we stuck to our guns and secured, as I have already said, a victory for the men. Our charge of manipulated statistics which we have made against the Army Medical Authorities has been fully borne out by Lt.-Col. J. F. Donegan who, writing in the Medical World of March 6, 1920, under the caption 'Eradicating Disease' tells how he himself has changed the names of diseases from which military patients under his charge were suffering.

Diagnoses Changed

And he goes on to tell how, a certain director-general having ordered a reduction in the number of sore throats notified, a fall from 4839 cases to nil was obtained, the ingenious method adopted (called the Spot Plan System) being to impose so many burdens on the staff in connection with each notification that 'wise and experienced officers diagnosed all cases of sore throat as sprains and contusions, and in practice it was found that they recovered just as quickly.'

"Our inoculation officer has some very interesting things to say," went on Mr. Middleton. "If a modern soldier," he writes, "is to be inoculated against every disease, if the water he drinks is to be continually medicated, and if perfect sanitation is to be maintained in his surroundings, it is only fair to admit that to keep him in health the army is, so to speak, driving three horses in one coach.

The thing to find out is which of the three horses is doing the work and whether, with due regard to economy, one horse would not be able to do what three are doing at present.

"If inoculation really gives immunity, and if the reduction of certain diseases is due to inoculation, well, then, the chlorinating of water and the minute sanitary precautions are

superfluous. If, on the other hand, the chlorinating of water will prevent disease, surely the inoculation against disease could be dispensed with.

Serum Business Profitable

"That," said Mr. Middleton, "is exactly our position. The fact of the matter is, the manufacture of vaccines and serums is a profitable business, as this catalogue of a well-known chemical-manufacturing firm will show. Our fight really is against vested interests, who, as always, have, with one or two exceptions, the entire press on their side.

"But powerful as the forces against us seem, we are not in the least disengaged, because the increasing number of letters of inquiry, the growing number of callers at this office, and the greater demand for lectures show that public interest in our cause is steadily growing. With regard to our lectures, it is a significant fact that wherever our lecturers go, they are sure to be re-invited to deliver further lectures, and in every case, in the discussion which follows, the majority take our side of the case.

"We are fortunate in Manchester in having such a paper as the Manchester City News, which freely throws open its columns for the discussion of our cause. We have plenty of evidence that these discussions create a lot of interest, one of the results being largely increased audiences at our public meetings. If every editor was as fair to us as the editor of the City News, I would give him more willing than Great Britain to lend a helping hand and sympathy in all the problems that might arise. There are certainly more advantages to be gained by a candid friendship than by a suspicious enmity, and Afghanistan would well bear this in mind.

Amir Abdur Rahman laid the firm foundations for the future progress of his country, but that progress cannot but be impeded so long as there is ill-feeling between India and Afghanistan. Irrigation, industry, and all forms of development would gain incalculably by the settlement of all feelings of suspicion and jealousy. This is the aim of the present conference at Mussoorie—that all matters causing such feelings should be frankly and fairly discussed with a view to finding out the cause of the difficulty, and effecting a settlement satisfactory to both parties. If the Afghans come to the conference in this frame of mind and with a real wish of promoting good feeling between the two countries, then all would be gainers by friendly settled conditions on the frontiers but no one more than the Afghans themselves.

CANDID FRIENDSHIP WILL HELP AFGHANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The last six years have not been an easy time for Afghanistan. For one thing their country is so situated with regard to communications, and the people who inhabit it live such a wild and scattered life, that it is hard for them either to receive or to estimate the truth of the news which filters through to them.

"But powerful as the forces against us seem, we are not in the least disengaged, because the increasing number of letters of inquiry, the growing number of callers at this office, and the greater demand for lectures show that public interest in our cause is steadily growing. With regard to our lectures, it is a significant fact that wherever our lecturers go, they are sure to be re-invited to deliver further lectures, and in every case, in the discussion which follows, the majority take our side of the case.

"We are fortunate in Manchester in having such a paper as the Manchester City News, which freely throws open its columns for the discussion of our cause. We have plenty of evidence that these discussions create a lot of interest, one of the results being largely increased audiences at our public meetings. If every editor was as fair to us as the editor of the City News, I would give him more willing than Great Britain to lend a helping hand and sympathy in all the problems that might arise. There are certainly more advantages to be gained by a candid friendship than by a suspicious enmity, and Afghanistan would well bear this in mind.

Amir Abdur Rahman laid the firm

Justice—Cooperation—Economy—Energy—Service

BUILDING GUILD FOR LONDON IS URGED

Object Is to Mobilize Labor to Build Needed Houses in Best Possible Manner and at the Lowest Possible Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The preliminary prospectus of a proposed building guild for London was issued recently to all the building operatives in the metropolis, numbering between 50,000 and 60,000. The prospectus, which is issued under the caption of "an industry cleared for action," declares that the large trade unions, which are no longer mainly defensive and restive, are awakening to a new conception of their function, a new vision of creative service. Administrators, technicians, mechanics and workers, are all invited to volunteer to the call of the guild without thought of monetary gain, conscious that they are entering upon one of the greatest tasks in history and conscious that it needs them and cannot do without them. The trade union tickets will be the certificates of guild membership, and it will enjoy full democratic control by all the workers.

Duties of Guild

The organization will be registered as "The Guild of Builders (London) Ltd." with an issue of 1s. share for each member, and its objects are enumerated as follows: The first and immediate duty of the guild is to mobilize the necessary labor to build the houses which are so urgently needed by the Nation, and to build them in the best possible manner at the lowest possible cost; to carry on the industry of builders, decorators, and general contractors; to undertake all branches of supply, whether as merchant, manufacturer or transporter; and finally to carry on any other work which the society may think necessary or desirable in connection with the above objects.

The minimum guild pay will always be the full standard rates as fixed in the industry as a whole, but it is added that there is no doubt that the guild will be able to increase the purchasing power of its members' pay by the scientific organization of production. In an accompanying letter, the London District Council expresses the opinion that before many years are over national guilds are destined to revolutionize completely the motives and control of industry. They state that they have planned a constitution which admits of a great variety of experimental development, yet it is designed to secure for the benefit of the public the immense advantages of industrial combination.

Official Sympathy

The attitude of the Ministry of Health toward the Building Guild idea has from the start been one of sympathy; but several difficulties of detail presented themselves for solution before the ministry felt fully justified in approving it. The guild's position in reference to the purchase of materials, for example, was not clearly defined. The Cooperative Wholesale Society, however, has agreed to give the guild the assistance of their extensive organization, and it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement may be reached.

There was some difficulty, also, as

to the form of remuneration to be received by the guilds for their work. At first they adopted the proposal of remuneration by a simple percentage on the cost of the work done, not fully realizing certain disadvantages of this method which are not removed by the fact that the guilds, while proposing to confer on their members the benefit of continuous employment and payment, do not intend any distribution in the nature of bonus or profit.

Under such a system of simple percentage payment on cost, it might easily happen in connection with a scheme well and economically managed, that there would be an inadequate fund for this purpose; and that in another scheme which was less carefully conducted, with consequent high costs, the fund was more than sufficient. Both results would be, it is considered, unsatisfactory. The Ministry of Health desired that the amount which was to go as remuneration or extra benefit to Labor should be a fixed sum per house, a plan which would secure that the benefit would be at least a little in favor of the well-managed, economical schemes.

Working Basis Sought

The question of obtaining from the guilds some definite estimate of costs and some suitable guarantee, so far as circumstances now permit, that the work would be carried out to estimate, also needed settlement.

Several conferences have recently been held between representatives of the guilds and officers of the Ministry of Health with a view to arriving at a satisfactory working basis.

The promoters of the Manchester organization on learning the ministry's views proved quite ready to agree to certain modifications of their proposals. An agreement has now been reached, and it is of importance as illustrating fundamentals which may prove capable of more extended application.

The guild has agreed to give a definite estimate of cost for each type of house. This estimate must be regarded as reasonable by both the parties concerned—the guild and the local authority for whom they build—and must be approved by the ministry. The guild's remuneration will be by a lump sum of £40 per house, to provide for a full-time week for those employed on the contract and for other purposes of the guild. In the event of the actual cost of a house proving less than the estimated costs, the actual costs only, plus the £40 and 6 per cent overhead charges, will be paid by the local authority.

The agreement provides also that the Cooperative Wholesale Society may be associated in the contract for the purchase of materials. The contract must include a break clause allowing the contract to be broken after three months if the costs should exceed the estimate by more than any increase that has occurred, in the meantime, in the rates of wages and in the standard cost of materials. The guild also is in agreement with the ministry that a proper costing system shall be adopted.

Evidence of Prosperity

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QUEBEC'S PREMIER OUTLINES POLICY

L. A. Taschereau Says He Will Follow the Same Lines as Sir Lomer Gouin Laid Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the new Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, who was sworn in, following the resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin, K. C. M. G., after a 15 years' tenure of office, made the following statement immediately after the first meeting of the new Cabinet:

"Sir Lomer Gouin, during the 15 years of his premiership, gave the Province of Quebec an eminent position in the Confederation, and bussed himself as well with the educational advancement of the people, and the development of our natural resources. The result is that we find a state of affairs today which shows how wise and progressive has been his administration; and when the public accounts are issued, the public will be greatly surprised to see the tremendous development which has been made, especially in the Departments of Lands and Forests and of Mines and Fisheries.

No Cabinet Changes

"Regarding the Cabinet, I asked all my old colleagues to remain in the positions they occupied when Sir Lomer Gouin was at the head of affairs. I naturally could not have made better choice than that made by Sir Lomer Gouin himself. The only new member in the Provincial Government is the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Agriculture, has been in the administration of his department. We believe in the development of agriculture in the Province as a first essential, and that we should make the most progress of any of the old provinces.

"I know that the Hon. Mr. Galioul will give the best of his efforts to the labor classes, and that the Hon. Mr. Tessier will continue the popular good roads policy which has made the

of our forest resources, of our mineral resources, and of our fisheries. The possibilities in these regards are enormous, and they should give to the Province as much as can be obtained from these three branches. We have the finest forests in the world. We are the leaders in the pulp and paper industry, and there is no reason why the Province should not get from these sources a great deal more than in the past.

"Our mines, I believe, can be developed much more than at present, and the same as to fisheries. I know that my colleague, the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, desires to give them his special attention. In my opinion, and I believe I am correct, they represent unlimited possibilities.

Schools to Be Developed
"I will continue the policy of Sir Lomer Gouin as to education, concerning myself with my colleague, the Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, who holds that there should be as much as possible attention devoted toward specialization and development of our schools from an industrial point of view.

"As to colonization, this department is in good hands in charge of the Hon. J. E. Perrault, and the \$5,000,000 that we voted last session will be used to good advantage. We will continue the policy of agricultural development, and statistics show how fortunate the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, has been in the administration of his department. We believe in the development of agriculture in the Province as a first essential, and that we should make the most progress of any of the old provinces.

"I know that the Hon. Mr. Galioul will give the best of his efforts to the labor classes, and that the Hon. Mr. Tessier will continue the popular good roads policy which has made the

Province of Quebec surpass other provinces. My ambition is the same as that of Sir Lomer Gouin, to make of the Province of Quebec the greatest province in the Dominion—a sanctuary for all races, creeds and nationalities, where all may live in perfect harmony, peace, liberty, equal rights, good feeling, happiness and prosperity."

SENATOR HARDING DISAPPOINTS LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Because of what its officials claim is unseemly delay and dilatoriness in accepting an invitation to speak at the memorial exercises of the American Legion of St. Louis on July 25, the Legion officials will revoke the invitation extended to Senator Harding, Republican presidential nominee, to speak here. This action has been decided upon by the executive committee. The invitation had been accepted by Senator Harding, was later declined on account of pressing campaign business, and the date was changed from July 18 to July 25 in order to meet his plans. The last word from Senator Harding was that his coming on the new date was uncertain.

FRIENDS TO CARRY ON RELIEF WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Owing to what its report terms the "deplorable conditions" in Europe, the American Friends Service Committee has announced that it will have to continue its work of relief for another year. During the past eight months this committee has administered in middle Europe a fund of more than \$3,000,000, having fed and clothed more than 500,000 children in 87 cities of Germany and Austria, establishing more than 3200 feeding centers in those countries.

The official report of Wilbur K. Thomas, secretary of the committee, states that about \$2,000,000 has already been received to continue the work, but that at least \$8,000,000 more will be necessary to carry out in full the program that has been planned.

The committee undertook the work at the request of Herbert Hoover, who asked that the Society of Friends devote its attention to Germany and Austria. It was anticipated that its work would be finished by July 1, but conditions are such that it feels it would not be fulfilling its trust if it were not to continue for at least a year longer.

For Luncheon

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—something different
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Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

July clearance of wash goods remnants —reduced more than half

Closing out all odd lengths and bolt remainders of white and colored, American and European, tub fabrics at ultimate reductions—last days of the fifty-third semi-annual sale.

Printed domestic and imported voiles, gingham, organdie, white voiles in plain and fancy patterns, nainsooks, and batistes; in useful lengths for skirts, waists and children's dresses; at 35c and 55c yard.

36-inch plain voiles

at 48c

White voiles of fine, sheer, even weave, suitable for summer gowns.

36-inch emb'd voiles

at 85c

White voiles in fancy embroidered effects—many pretty designs.

36-inch sports skirting

at 95c

Half-inch stripes in an assortment of colors; also fancy all-white.

36-inch aeroplane linens at 95c

British Gov't linens; for dresses, dust coats, blouses, etc.

45-inch swiss organdie at 1.35

—in permanent finish; plain colored organdies in colors and white.

This opportunity to save substantially on wash goods in the wanted weaves should suggest to the prudent the advisability of extensive purchasing.

GARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

CHICAGO



The New Duvetyn Hats

At \$12.50, \$15 and \$18

Not often is a display which gives such early introduction to the newly created in millinery as lavish in variety as is this. Here are large hats, with picturesque brims—small, piquant hats. The hats, retroussé, a smart version of the "off the face" mode.

Often Duvetyn Combines with Moire, With Taffeta or With Satin

And the combination is always artistically achieved. Embroideries are elaborately used on some hats. Chenille, too, is noted, and feathers applied in most out-of-the-usual ways.

Copper, pomegranate, russet brown, blues of the flattering tones, taupes, are the colors of these hats. Their vogue for fall is assured.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET CONDITION

Hesitation on the Part of Buyers of Footwear Lest Prices Should Go Lower—Many Drawbacks to Business in Hides

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Trade is moving slowly in the Boston shoe market, buyers seldom extending their purchases beyond sampling for future business.

The chief cause of this hesitancy is lest the new range of prices has not reached the limit of the decline which present depressing conditions indicate.

Inquiries warrant the deduction that prices have struck a level which, with a few exceptions, should go no lower unless further influenced by the leather market.

The strength of footwear and the low production at the factories are features which buyers are seriously considering. A market which has withstood the attacks both in and out of the shoe trade; weathered commanding and returning of goods, and not having shown the least sign of panic, must now be on a foundation free from serious criticism. Had it been otherwise it would have crumbled under the pressure. It is evident, therefore, that the buyers have more confidence in this market now than before they arrived.

The shoe situation, as a whole, is not encouraging. Many of the factories are still inactive, although re-starting is occasionally reported.

Packer Hide Market

The sale of leather is too small, and production so much reduced, that there is little or no incentive to buy hides, to say nothing of the prices asked, coupled with the proviso that the buyer takes a fair-sized lot of the grubby assortment now held in large quantities.

Tanners state that although business in their line is very slow they might purchase hides if quotations were based upon terms corresponding with the oversupply in this and foreign markets, as they are convinced that the demand for leather is only temporarily dull and therefore wish to be prepared to meet the demand when the change does come.

However, to market hides at prices of the late sales is a difficult matter, especially as the South American hide dealers are seeking customers at prices much below those now quoted here, and the smaller packers are still offering small lots at figures below so-called market rates.

It would seem that the large American dealers must sooner or later accept the situation and make liberal cuts in quotations on their summer take-offs, and at the same time eliminate the conditional stipulation regarding the inclusion of some of their winter stock in the transactions for which only a few buyers have any use.

Leather Markets

The current month has, so far, been a very dull one in all the leather markets. Sales have been small. The tanneries have reduced the production until there is no occasion for buyers to look for a surplus which tanners might sacrifice for cash, rather than carry.

Curtailment of output is a feature which buyers are giving no little thought and attention to, and last week a large number of traders were inquiring, sampling, and buying in a moderate way.

Although it is generally admitted that the slump in raw stock prices had much to do with the shrinkage in leather values, it was less for tanners to contend with than the stagnation which resulted therefrom. Therefore, as inactivity is largely responsible for present leather conditions, a steady growth in the demand will have a contrary effect, and as a change for the better is in evidence, it is fair to assume that prices will respond accordingly.

Interviews with members of both trades show an absence of pessimism and a confidence that business will soon revive.

One of the largest shoe exhibits ever held in Boston opened yesterday at the Mechanics Hall under the auspices of the National Shoe and Leather Association. Discussion and business conferences will be held during the five-day session.

DEMAND FOR GINS

AUSTIN, Texas—The demand for cotton gin and compress machinery shows a big increase. Many new gins are under construction and orders have been placed for machinery for a large number of others. In the western part of the State, where there is a large increase of cotton acreage, the demand for additional ginning facilities is greater than ever before known.

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, New York—The \$10,000,000 financing to be done by the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company is expected to take the form of five-year 6 per cent marine equipment notes. The issue will probably be offered at a price to yield 7 per cent or around 9 1/2%, the notes carrying the privilege of converting into stock at \$150 a share.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN

NEW YORK, New York—The American visible supply of wheat decreased 2,256,000 bushels; corn increased 692,000; oats increased 200,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Car & Fdry.	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Inter Corp.	85	85	84	84	84
Am Loco	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98	98
Am Smelters	55 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	60	59
Am Steel	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	87	87	86	86	86
Am Woolen	87	90	87	90	90
Anaconda	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchison	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Bald Loco	117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
B & O	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Beth St B	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88	88
Can Pac	120	121 1/2	120	120	120
Gen Leather	63	63	63	63	63
Gould	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Good M & P	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chic R & Pac	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
China	29	29	28	28	28
Corn Products	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Crucible Steel	154	156	154	154	154
Cuba Can Co Sug	51	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Endicott John	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Gen Electric	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Good Motors	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Goodrich	50	50	50	50	50
Imperial	50	50	50	50	50
Int Paper	83 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Marine	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Mo pfld	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Max Pet	191	192 1/2	190	191	191
Midvale	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26	26
N Y Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
No Pacific	115	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
No Am Pet	102	103 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
No B	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Penn	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Punta Alegre	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rep I & Stl	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Roy Dus N Y	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110	110
Smelting	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
South Pacific	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93	93
Studebaker	28	28	28	28	28
Stratford	71	71	71	71	71
Stromberg	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Texas Co	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Trans Oil	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
U S Rubber	93	94	92 1/2	93	93
U S Steel	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Utah Copper	66 1/2	66 1/2	66	66	66
Vanadium	84 1/2	85 1/2	84	84 1/2	84 1/2
Wardhouse	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Whilly-Ower	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Worthington	65 1/2	71	65 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Total sales	321,200	shares.			
*Ex-dividend.					

STOCKS CLOSE FIRM IN QUIET MARKET

Railroad stocks sold off at the opening of the New York market yesterday, following the announcement of the \$600,000 wage increase awarded railroad employees. It was assumed that the amount of the award would not be satisfactory to the workers who had asked for an increase of \$1,000,000. When it was reported that the men were likely to accept the award without protest a better tone ensued. Prices rallied throughout the list. Although trading was very quiet, total sales approximating 300,000 shares, the closing was moderately firm. American Locomotive was up 1, Baldwin 1 1/2, Reading 1 1/2, Southern Pacific 1 and United States Rubber 1.

Small price changes were noted in the Boston market.

ARGENTINE COTTON TRADE REVERSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentina, which for many years has been one of America's best customers for cotton goods, is now exporting cotton piece goods to the United States and the reversal of buyer and seller is being commented upon favorably by Argentine newspapers as being an indication of the sound and rapid growth of the cotton-weaving industry in this republic.

Although there were a few cotton mills in Argentina before the war, they confined their output for the most part to cheap ginghams and similar textiles for local buyers of modest means. High-grade cotton goods were imported and huge consignments of these piece goods came from the United States.

A decrease in imports became noticeable in 1915 and continued until during the last two months, when the importation of cotton goods almost ceased. Prices have increased steadily since 1915 and now they are almost four times the quotations of 1913 and about 40 per cent above the prices of 1919.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	90.96	90.96	90.92	90.96
Lib 2 1/2s	84.64	84.80	84.64	84.70
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	85.70	85.80	85.64	85.80
Lib 3rd 4 1/2s	88.56	89.00	88.50	88.96
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	85.29	85.20	85.04	85.12
Viet 1 1/2s	15.84	15.85	15.78	15.84
Viet 3 1/2s	95.82	95.94	95.80	95.84

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	97 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2
Belgian 7 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SHAMROCK WINS FOR SECOND TIME

Taking Advantage of Freshened Wind Near Close of the Race, the Challenger Finishes 9m. 27s. Ahead of the Resolute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD UNITED STATES DESTROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—Shamrock IV needs but one more race to win the America's Cup. Over a 30-mile course yesterday, in a breeze that blew little more than four knots, then faded almost to a whisper, and finally freshened to five, the challenger sailed 9m. 27s. faster than Resolute. Allowing for the 7m. 1s. which she gave the defender, the former allowance of 6m. 46s. having been increased by Shamrock's decision to carry a large club-topsail, Sir Thomas Lipton's green sloop won by 2m. 26s. For the first time in the cup's history a challenger defeated a defender in a race free of withdrawals and regardless of time allowance.

With her first victory of last Thursday, when Resolute was forced to withdraw, Shamrock now has two of the three races she needs in order to crown her owner's long quest with success. The third race will be sailed today over a 30-mile windward and leeward course. If Resolute wins, making the series 2 to 1, another race will be sailed Thursday; if Shamrock wins, the much-coveted trophy which has been in custody of the New York Yacht Club ever since the famous America won it from a fleet of British yachts, around the Isle of Wight, in 1851, will go back across the water, and to regain it America must challenge and win three out of five races on the course of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club off Bangor, Ireland. William Gardner, designer of Vanitie, has already been asked to design a challenger if Sir Thomas takes the cup away with him.

Shamrock vindicated both herself and her skipper Tuesday. She proved that on reaching, broad as well as close, is the better boat, when sailed efficiently. In face of criticism so severe that he was understood practically to be on final trial, Capt. W. P. Burton, her skipper, sailed her perfectly, and against unexpected difficulties. Under the spur of his excellent seamanship the challenger showed her heels to Capt. C. F. Adams. Whether she is the better boat in windward work will be decided today. She has proved that when she is sailed for all her designer, C. E. Nicholson, has put into her, she is at least superior to Resolute in reaching. Captain Burton and his crew, having become more familiar with her, were easily the match of their American rivals yesterday, except possibly in sail-handling speed.

Shamrock's victory is even more creditable because she did not find the stiff and steady breeze she looked for. The wind was light and shifting, at times checking both yachts in a calm, and later transforming the leg home from a windward beat to a run. Just before Shamrock rounded the last mark the northwest breeze hauled to the southwest and freshened, and the challenger, catching it first, ran for home with the race safe in her possession.

Though favored by the changing of breeze, Shamrock met misfortune in other respects. Her 38s. advantage at the start was wiped out when her balloon jib refused to break out on its stay. On the last leg the same balloon jib, at last willing to be hoisted to its place, contributed a huge square hole, at the clew, to the uncertainties of the day.

But Shamrock, which is practically to say Captain Burton, was not to be defeated yesterday by mishaps. He outlasted Captain Adams so efficiently on the first leg that he not only regained his 38s. but all the time he had lost while struggling with the balloon, and enough besides to credit him with a corrected gain of 3m. 54s. on that leg.

On the second, another reach, Captain Burton gained 4m. 38s. more. Resolute ran better than she reached, and cut down Shamrock's last leg gain to 55s.

Shamrock's torn ballooner checked her headway a bit until it was taken in. Captain Adams assisted his rival somewhat on the first leg by letting him get out to windward. A fortunate haul of the wind favored Shamrock, and she sailed back on her course and took Resolute's lead away. Apparently Captain Adams was overconfident that he might let Shamrock get away from him to the side without loss to himself, because of his yacht's superior pointing. But this time he was mistaken.

Shamrock made a good start, but she lost her lead within 10 minutes through a mishap apparently due to faulty preparation of the snap hooks on the jib stay. Just before they crossed, both yachts broke out balloon jib topsails. Resolute's was full and her lower head sails were doused almost at once; but a snap hook on Shamrock's jib stay refused to work and the sail was blocked. Her skipper in desperation ordered out his spinnaker, while a second unsuccessful attempt to release the balloon jib was made. Resolute, with her three sails working perfectly, drew past while her rival's spinnaker messaged into the lower headsails.

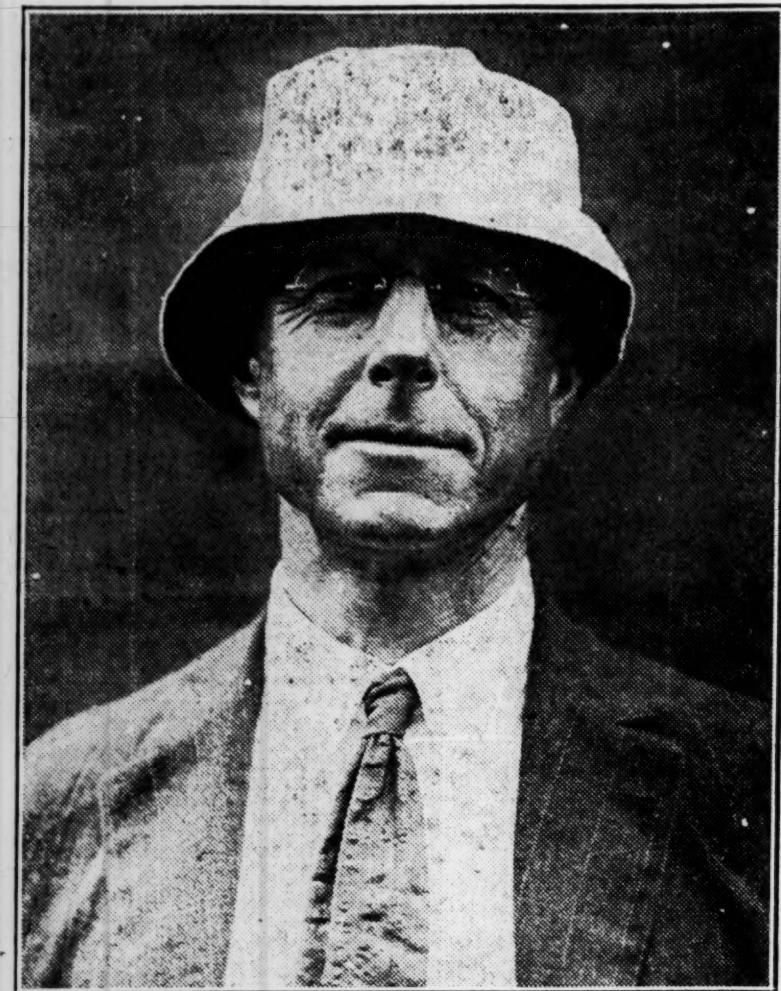
Captain Burton soon gave up trying to coax his ballooner to behave and threw out a reaching jib topsail. His men worked with the ballooner on the deck, but he decided to reach along without it. To reinforce his reaching jib he raised a freak lower headsail that spread out from a point

about half way up the mast. At first this stole some of the reaching jib's breeze and with the main sheet off too far the topsail was the only sail full as the long swells spilled the wind out of the rest.

Resolute had been drawing further ahead, her sails full. Captain Adams depended on only the three of them for about 40m, when he also raised his stay sail, but doused it soon when he saw it was of no use to him.

At 1:05 Shamrock passed Resolute in a better breeze. She was holding the wind now and was under excellent control. A race which had promised to be a runaway for Resolute had within 15 minutes developed into a real contest.

Shamrock, however, was proving again her inferiority in pointing. As she footed ahead she fell off to lee-



© Paul Thompson, New York

Capt. C. F. Adams of the Resolute

ward. At 1:30 the wind had faded to almost nothing and it began to look like no race. Shamrock was increasing her lead slightly, Resolute being about a quarter of a mile astern. At 2 o'clock Captain Adams jibed as the breeze freshened, Captain Burton following suit, taking in his freak stay sail, and breaking it out again after he had come to full on the port tack. He seemed to be getting the better breeze and approached the first mark leading about one third of a mile. His stay sail was drawing well and it's use, caused by the emergency created when the ballooner failed to fly, was most fortunate. In the fluky breeze Shamrock rounded the first mark at 2:26:20, her actual lead being 3m. 54s.

She started the second leg with her freak stay sail set again, but soon exchanged it for her regular stay sail. She rounded this mark at 2:30:52. Resolute lowered her balloon and followed with reaching jib and stay sail. Shamrock's reaching jib soon gave way to a number one jib topsail.

The breeze continued light, with promise of freshening. As it strengthened in patches the challenger more than held her lead. By 3:10 she had apparently overcome her time allowance. She was then footing fast in a fortunate streak of wind. Her larger topsail was a great assistance, for most of the breeze was aloft. Except for the long roll the sea was smooth as a mill pond. Along this the yachts slipped for 50m., when the challenger changed her No. 1 jib topsail for a reacher.

For a few moments both yachts were becalmed; then the breeze hauled to the southwest and freshened, Shamrock getting it first. Here it was seen that the leg home would be changed to a run.

The second mark was a little over a mile from the yachts. Captain Burton held to his reaching jib, but his opponent doused his and broke out his ballooner again. Mindful of the great assistance his freak stay sail had given him on the first leg, the challenger's skipper raised it again and, finding a better breeze, she headed across Resolute's bow, which was a mile astern, and stood for the mark. Shamrock was being beautifully sailed. She heeled over prettily, and every second was being squeezed out of her canvas. The defender doused her ballooner and continued for some time under her lower headsails.

Dropping his freak stay sail Captain Burton rounded the mark at 4:26:40. She had outfooted the defender on the second leg by 4m. 38s. and she was now about three minutes on the safe side of her time allowance.

Resolute at last found the breeze and breaking out her reaches she began to take on speed. The challenger's freak stay sail was up again and she began the homeward leg reaching on the starboard tack. Her turn had been perfect, close to the mark, wasting no time on a wide margin.

Within a few minutes she changed her reaches for her ballooner. This time it broke out perfectly. She needed all the speed she could muster, for Resolute, heeled well over, was footing fast. She also doused her

WESTERN WOMAN IS SUCCESSFUL

Miss Tennant Captures Third Round Singles Match and Is a Winning Partner in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

FOREST HILLS, New York—Miss Eleanor Tennant, the new arrival

from the Pacific Coast, continued her victorious career on the second day of the Metropolitan Women's Tennis Championship by a victory in straight sets over Mrs. DeForest Candee. In the third round of the singles, and, in partnership with Miss Marion Zinderstein, also took a match in the doubles from Mrs. S. V. Brubans and Mrs. W. H. Dauar, without the loss of a single game. In her match with Mrs. Candee, Miss Tennant was rather slow in getting into her game, and dropped the first two games, mostly on drives out of court. But with the third game her chop stroke settled into action, and she took the next six games and the set—then made it four love in the second before she lost another game on nets and placements by Mrs. Candee. The next two games ended the match, both going to Miss Tennant on brilliant play.

Other favorites who progressed included Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss Marion Zinderstein, Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Leslie Bancroft, all winning their matches in straight sets. Miss Zinderstein was especially effective, defeating Mrs. B. E. Cole, the former Miss Anna Sheafe, by the remarkable score of 6—3, 6—0, though the play was closer than the score indicates, especially in the last set.

The summary: WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round
Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Miss Julia Stanley, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Edith Handy, New York, defeated Miss Claire Cassel, New York, by default. Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, by default.

Mrs. Mabel Weston, New York, defeated Mrs. Frederic Damran, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Trevelly, New York, defeated Mrs. H. S. Loewenthal, New York, 6—0, 8—6.

Miss Alice Bayard, South Orange, defeated Mrs. R. S. Sidenberg, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Jessie Gott, New York, defeated Miss Helen Gould, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, defeated Miss Therese Blum, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Janet Travell, New York, 6—3, 6—8.

Miss Lillian Scharmann, New York, defeated Miss Katherine Aiken, New York, by default.

Miss Elizabeth Holden, New York, defeated Mrs. E. C. Dule, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss G. M. Hopper, New York, defeated Miss Martha Atterbury, New York, 6—4, 6—9, 7—7.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Janet Travell, New York, 6—3, 6—8.

Miss Caroma Winn, New York, defeated Miss Florence Pond, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Mrs. Deforest Candee, New York, defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Theodore Sohst, New York, defeated Mrs. J. C. Brush, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. W. N. Campbell, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marion Iler, New York, defeated Miss Katherine Force, New York, by default.

Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, defeated Miss Ethel Hayes, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. C. H. Hirsch, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. E. Waring, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, New York, defeated Miss M. Richardson, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Marion Iler, New York, defeated Miss Katherine Force, New York, by default.

Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, defeated Miss Ethel Hayes, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. C. H. Hirsch, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

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Miss Marion Iler, New York, defeated Miss Katherine Force, New York, by default.

Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Robert LeRoy, New York, defeated Mrs. M. D. Stratton, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, New York, by default.

Mrs. B. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss Edith Handy, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marion Iler, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Goss, New York, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Marion Iler, New York, defeated Miss Katherine Force, New York, by default.

Mrs. S. V. Brubans, Hoboken, 6—0, 6—0.

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Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston

THEATERS

Forest Play in California
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN JOSE, California.—The second annual forest play produced under the direction of the Sempervirens Forest Play Association in the California Redwood Park, took place on the evening of July 3 before an audience of 8000 gathered upon the hillside of the natural amphitheater.

The play, a revised version of last year's forest play, "The Soul of Sequoia" by Don W. Richards, with music by Howard Harold Hanson, depicts in dramatic form the history of the Redwoods from the time of their sowing through the era of the Indians up to the period when the trees were "sawned from the commercialism of man" by the Spirit of Nature." The action is divided into four episodes, each complete in itself, and each representative of a different form of dramatic art—a ballet, a cantata, an opera, and a drama.

The first episode, "Awakening" was a dance pantomime exquisitely interpreted by the Anita Peters Wright Dancers, of San Francisco. A wood nymph is discovered asleep at the foot of a giant redwood. The voice of the Spirit of Nature is heard summoning the birds to awaken. Bird voices respond—given by Charles Kellogg; the wood nymphs, water sprites and dryads appear and the frolic begins. It is interrupted by the sounds of the pipes of Pan. The nymphs scatter. Lyria, Daughter of Dawn, unconquered by fear, dances to the music of Pan, but listens not to his entreaties, and finally, calling her sister nymphs to her aid, she hurries him to the ground, leaving the nymphs triumphant.

The second episode, "Sowers" was in cantata form and interpreted with dramatic action. It called for two soloists and chorus. Olga Braslan, soprano, and William Edward Johnson, baritone, sang the solo roles with splendid artistry, and the choral work was exquisitely done.

The third and largest episode, was the one-act Indian Opera, "Sequoia." It called for four soloists, and a women's four part chorus. Mrs. Olga Braslan sang the part of Wawona, the Indian Maiden sought in love by the Indian Hunter, Sequoia (Dr. Charles M. Richards). Wawona, taught to beware the hunter brave" rejects his love. Sequoia returns to the hunt. Wawona, realizing too late that her heart has been won by this "hunter brave" vainly endeavors to recall him. While Wawona is sorrowing over his departure, Indian women are heard singing a dirge, and Tamal (Frank Towner), companion to Sequoia comes, announcing that Sequoia has been killed in the hunt. Indian braves enter, bearing the body of the warrior. Wawona obtains the arrow which killed her hunter and slays herself.

The story, conventional enough from the operatic standpoint, was skillfully developed and ably interpreted by the singers, and was lifted out of the realm of conventionality, by Mr. Hanson's music. While steering clear of the usual means for imitating Indian music, such as continued use of fife and tom-toms, Mr. Hanson made use of original Indian themes, scored them rather heavily against a background intense both melodically and harmonically, and yet kept the primitive idea paramount throughout.

Following the fourth episode, a drama, in which the Spirit of Nature conquers the Spirit of Commercialism, a brief finale brought the entire ensemble upon the stage, singing the "Hymn to the Sequoias" taken from the final moments of the cantata.

The book and lyrics by Mr. Richards were such as to call forth the best efforts of any composer, and Mr. Hanson's music was inspirational. Possessed of a command of the technique of composition, and talent for expressing himself in music he succeeded in augmenting the book of the play with appropriate and beautiful musical setting which was capably interpreted by the cast and orchestra, a total ensemble of 125 being under the baton of the composer.

MR. TAFT ON RAILWAY ARBITRATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—As was recently announced, the Hon. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, will represent the Grand Trunk Railway system on the board of arbitration which will determine the amount to be paid by the Dominion of Canada for the stock of the Grand Trunk, to be acquired in connection with the taking over of the system by the Dominion Government. Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance, will be the representative of the Dominion Government on the board, and Sir Walter Caspell, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, will be chairman. The work of the arbitration board will be to determine the value of the first, second and third preference stocks, and the common or ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk, now issued and outstanding, with a provision that the amount to be paid to the stockholders, including the owners of the present guaranteed stock, shall not exceed \$5,000,000 per annum. The stocks on which the arbitrators will place a valuation have a par value of £49,573,492. The award of the board of arbitration will be final and binding, so far as both the Government of Canada and the railway are concerned. The sittings of the board will be held in Montreal, beginning about September next. Eminant counsel from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other places will be engaged in connection with the proceedings. A large staff of engineers and other experts has been engaged for some time past in pre-

paring statements regarding the valuation of the large mileage, comprising over 8000 miles of railway, with terminal facilities, extensive real estate holdings, and other physical assets of the company, while the books, minutes and other records of the Grand Trunk have been examined by the experts who will represent the Dominion Government at the arbitration. The appointment of former President Taft as one of the three members of the board of arbitration will lend an added interest to the proceedings.

AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

GRAND MERE, Quebec.—The extreme usefulness of aircraft in the timber industry has been demonstrated in striking fashion in the forests of the northern part of the Province of Quebec. A flying boat operated by the Laurentide Company, recently completed a trip of 850 miles through the forests. The trip was made for the purpose of timber exploration, and this distance was accomplished in 12½ hours' flying. Several stops were made to complete reports of the country traveled over, and a stop was made on the Bell River to refuel. The airplane was piloted by Stuart Graham, accompanied by a logging expert and an aerial photographer. The timber expert said he obtained more information regarding the timber and the waterways of the country flown over than could have been secured by years of travel on foot.

Lumbermen in general are greatly impressed with the result of this remarkable journey. This company has already covered a distance of nearly 4000 miles flying over the woods of northern Quebec this season, and the flying boats have proved a valuable asset. Complete camping outfit is carried on board these flying boats, including a tent, canoe, and a month's food. The Indians in the north country called the airplane a "big duck," and it was with considerable awe they watched the machine glide over a big lake and weirdly clad figures emerge from it.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor
July 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, Ohio—L. L. Osborne of M. O. Neil Co.; Essex.

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; United States.

Atlanta, Ga.—R. Alderson of M. C. Kiser Co.; D-K.

Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—I. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Baltimore, Md.—Philip Karl of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.

Brookfield, Pa.—W. A. Rose; United States.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—S. Malkin of H. Malkin's Sons; United States.

Buena, Montebello, N. J.—Myers of Symonds Shoes Goods Co.; Essex.

Charlotte, N. C.—W. Denninger; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Brunswick.

Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain-Chicago Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—E. G. Lane of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—F. W. Yorkley and E. H. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—William J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Glinsburgh; Essex.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Avery.

Cleveland, Ohio—W. T. Lyons of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.; D-K.

Columbus, Ga.—J. S. Williams; United States.

Denver, Col.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Essex.

Duluth, Minn.—C. H. Deppe of Duluth Glass Block Co.; United States.

Erlanger, Ky.—W. B. Shultz of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Galveston, Texas—Hauss & Kline; Essex.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Lathrop of Hinde Kalmbach Logie Co.; United States.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson of Hinde Kalmbach Logie Co.; United States.

Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; United States.

Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. & H. L. Barton of McElwain-Barton Co.; Touraine.

Lancaster, Pa.—M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; Sea Shore.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lee of J. H. Lee Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of Pitts Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of J. Gerber Co.; Essex.

Memphis, Tenn.—M. A. Weiss; Essex.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martineau of Martineau & Bros.; Touraine.

New Orleans, La.—B. Stern of Maison Blanche; Adams.

New York City—J. J. Connelly of National Suit & Coat Co.; Essex.

New York City—S. J. Glick; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Victor Brav; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jacob Schwartz; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—C. P. Hanson; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. Friedberg; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro of Frank & Seder; Copley Plaza.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Louis Kaiser; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metze Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco, Cal.—C. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 125 Lincoln Street.

Savannah, Ga.—S. B. Freedman; United States.

Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Well of E. A. Well Co.; Lenox.

S. Louis, Mo.—J. Sensenbrenner of Sensenbrenner Mer.; Copley Plaza.

S. Louis, Mo.—F. L. Derr of Dorr Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

S. Louis, Mo.—Thomas Dwyer of McElroy Sloan Co.

S. Louis, Mo.—B. Munshewler of Famous & Barr; Essex.

S. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of G. F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

Wilmington, Del.—Bennet Levy; United States.

LEATHER BUYER

New Orleans, La.—R. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 186 Essex Street, Boston.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

TWO ATTRACTIVE CALIFORNIA HOMES
IN SAN JOSE'S RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, July 19, 1920.
WRITING literary letter each week is unexpectedly interesting. It adds a sporting zest to life for the simple reason that in all I read and do I must always be watching for literary news and allusions. So imagine my delight, while plodding through the reports of the speeches at the San Francisco convention, on reading that Mr. Irvin Cobb had received one and a half votes and Mr. Ring Lardner half a vote. I am quite aware that this may have been a hot-weather joke, but judging by the way that Irvin Cobb and Ring Lardner have been discussed as possible presidents, it was a very popular joke. One writer went so far as to suggest two other humorists—Mr. George Ade and Mr. Dooley.

WHAT troubles me is that I am so meagerly acquainted with the writings of these candidates for the presidency. Could not the authors of "Our Writers," for this page, add them to their list. I know something about Mr. Dooley and a Mr. Hennessy, and I am familiar with the war articles of Mr. Cobb and with his appearance through seeing him about to dive in the picture supplements of the Sunday papers. His figure is almost as material as that of Mr. X. Canvassing the chances of Mr. Irvin Cobb for President, Mr. Heyward Brown in the Tribune remarks that one of his little stories that admirers love to repeat might have won New England. Another would have made the Solid South even more solid, and a third ought to have insured him the soldier vote. Plainly the Irvin Cobb legend is growing.

HERE have been other interesting literary allusions in the press during the week, not always dealing with the greatest writers, but showing that newspaper men do read. Thus one writer likened Franklin Roosevelt to the young Malay war comrade in Conrad's "Lord Jim," with his "unobsured vision" and "tenacity of purpose." Another writer, in describing the baseball match between New York and Detroit mentioned in the ninth inning the Yankees tossed away victory "with what Elinor Glyn would call reckless abandon." America is gradually becoming a literary nation.

LITERATURE also makes a modest showing at the Community Concerts which are held on Sunday evenings in Central Park. The sheaf of songs, which bears a motto from Walt Whitman: "I Hear America Singing," contains Tennyson's exquisite "Sweet and Low":

Rest, rest on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon;
Father will come to his babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west,
Under the silver moon.

Sleep my little one, sleep my pretty one,

It was moving to hear that vast musical audience singing this English lullaby; and it was strange to hear that vast audience, many of them natives of Central Europe, singing "Carry me back to old Virginny," and "The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home," and "I wish I was in de land ob cotton," and "Swing low, sweet chariot" and "Roll, Jordan Roll." What does a Czech-Slovak make of a Negro spiritual? They sang the Negro songs, but I did not see one Negro in the audience.

PURSUING my investigations into Literature and Life I asked a lady in the country upon whom I was calling what books she was reading. "Well," she answered, "I spend the day in the garden, I love gardening, and we have music in the evening. But I am quite prepared for wet days." She indicated a shelf which was filled with the newest books. "Splendid," I said, "and how did you choose them?" She laughed. "Oh, I took the advice of the young man at Brentano's and some of them I bought because of the pretty pictures on the jackets." I bit my lip. I feel that I can never call upon her again.

A MOMENT later I had almost forgotten her. "This is what I am really reading," she said, "word for word. It's extraordinary. I don't know when I have been so impressed by a book." She handed me the volume. It was "Woman" by Magdeleine Marx, which has been translated from the French into almost every language, and which has a preface by Henri Barbusse in which he says: "It expresses what has never been exactly expressed before; it expresses Woman." "You must read it," my hostess said. "Thank you," I replied. "I prefer books about Men." I was in rather a bad temper.

WE who maintained that Barrie wrote "The Young Visitors" are rather annoyed to find that "Daisy Ashford: Her Book" contains stories written by Miss Daisy at seven, eight, eleven and thirteen, and also stories by her sisters Veronica and Angela, with a portrait of the three pretty things. We suppose we must apologize to Miss Daisy now married Mr. James Devlin. The name looks Irish, and we remember the old proverb, "Never offend an Irishman."

AT the conference of American and British Professors of English in London, Prof. William L. Phelps of Yale said: "Next to music, English is the nearest approach to a universal language." I hope so, I will work for it, but there are minor difficulties in the path. Would you like to hear a baseball reporter trying to explain the difference between a Republican and Democrat in a Gaelic fisherman in the Hebrides?

A BRAHMA LINCOLN is helping in making English the universal language. His speeches are quoted

throughout the world, and none used English better than Abraham Lincoln; John Drinkwater's play is still running; Lord Charnwood's "Life of Lincoln" has been adopted by the state of Illinois for use in the public schools. It was this book that gave Drinkwater the material for his play. May I suggest that "Pencraft," by William Watson, should be adopted by some progressive state for use in public schools? No better volume than "Pencraft," a sturdy appreciation, and defense of classical English, has been issued in modern times.

To my list of straight statements I have added the following:

"Bryan asked for bread, and they gave him three cheers."

(Henry Mencken at the San Francisco convention.)

Also:

"In turning down Bryan they turned down the one man with Vision."

(An Ordinary Man to his Wife.)

MONG the new books I should like to read are:

"History of Journalism in the U. S. A." By C. H. Payne.

Because with two newspaper men as candidates for the presidency, this chronological story, thorough and vivid, of the development of the American newspaper, has a pertinent interest.

"Lilith" By Romain Rolland.

Because Romain Rolland is one of the finest living writers, and an independent thinker, and because this satire has been described as "a bridge to a new world—still nebulous, not even yet a mirage."

"From the Log of the Vela." By Arnold Bennett.

Because it is by Arnold Bennett.

—Q. R.

A STUDY IN REPERCUSSIONS

Germany and the French Revolution. By G. P. Gooch. London: Longmans, 1918.

ALTHOUGH the books that have been inspired by the French Revolution, its origin, its significance, its repercussions, and all its divers aspects, are hardly to be numbered, there was still a place waiting, in England at any rate, for such a study as Mr. G. P. Gooch has written. And that place Mr. Gooch's volume fills to admiration. For it is written in a mild and pleasant style, is excellently arranged and full of matter; and, wherever possible, its author has modestly preferred to employ the words of his originals rather than his own, so that his book is almost a corpus of German thought and feeling in regard to the great upheaval beyond the Rhine, as expressed in prose and verse. The translations of poetry are for the most part the work of Miss Dorothy Henkel, and now good these are will be seen from her version of Holderlin's "Hymn of Liberty" written in 1792 and which is typical of the lofty and generous enthusiasm with which the early events of the Revolution were greeted in Germany, then a tangled congeries of petty states forming that strange survival from the Middle Ages which, as Voltaire said, was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire.

But although, or perhaps one should say because, many of these principalities were in so backward a condition, they were fertile soil for the new gospel, and many a prophetic voice had already been raised there. "The lethargy which had weighed on Germany in the first half of the eighteenth century was passing rapidly away. The personality and victories of Frederick the Great, the American War of Independence, the influence of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu, the challenge of the Aufklärung, the radicalism of the dramatists, the arrows of Schiller and Möser—these crowding and converging influences and experiences set the mind of the nation in a ferment." Fox's famous panegyric of the Bastille had, therefore, many echoes, and if, in Germany as elsewhere, enthusiasm was damped by the excesses of the Terror, a new spirit had been awakened which was never again to be put to sleep. "France did more than conquer Europe," wrote Sorel, as Mr. Gooch translates him, "she converted her. Victorious even in their defeat, the French won over to their ideas the very nations which revolted against their domination. The princes most eagerly bent on penning in the Revolution saw it, on returning from their crusade, sprouting in the soil of their own estates. The French Revolution only ceased to be a source of strife between France and Europe to inaugurate a political and social revolution, which in less than half a century has changed the face of the European world."

It is the history of the Revolution as it affected Germany, from its first faint stirrings to its full blossoming, and its interpretation by philosophers and poets and journalists which Mr. Gooch has set himself to expound. In a brief review it is impossible to follow him in detail through his 500 packed pages. But whether their taste be primarily for politics or social history, literature or philosophy, all who are interested in the Revolution, or in Germany, or, indeed, in the development of the modern world, will read this book with profit; and that greater number who are simply interested in a good book, will read it with pleasure.

A BRIEF TREATISE

The Oxford University Press has recently published for the historical section of the British Foreign Office a brief historical survey of "The Freedom of the Seas" by Sir Francis Piggott. It is intended to avoid the controversial aspects of the subject but to provide the public with an approach to what is of the utmost present importance in the readjustment of conditions after the war.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Lord Grey of the Reform Bill. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 21s.

I

Lord Grey of the Reform Bill, as

George Macaulay Trevelyan. London:

Longmans, Green & Co. 21s.

causing to Pitt before the coalition and

he had so little political prescience as

to desire negotiations with Napoleon

on the eve of Austerlitz. A few

months later Fox himself admitted that

England could only prosecute the

war with vigor, and on the termination

of Pitt's career he took part in the

short-lived Ministry of All the Talents.

III

Grey's attitude on the subject of

Ireland cost him his seat, for which

he was compensated by the offer of

two Whig rotten boroughs in suc-

cession in the space of a few months;

but in November, 1807, his elevation to

the House of Lords led to a new

period of political inertia, during

which he "kept loyally apart" from the

Whigs. He was shrewd enough to

see that "Burdettites and Jacobins are

in truth the best friends of the court,"

shrewd enough also to "doubt much

whether there exists a very general

disposition in favor of reform." But

he was disliking and distrusted the Duke

of Wellington's campaigns in Spain,

dreading any attempt to conquer

France lest this should lead to the

restoration of the Bourbons, and so

great was his desire for peace that

he acquiesced in leaving Napoleon on

the throne and offering him a frontier

along the left bank of the Rhine, an

order of judgment which, as Mr. Treve-

lyan admits, "make us more than

ever grateful to the Duke for Water-

loo." The Whig Party meanwhile was

as restless as ever since the crisis of 1817-19;

Grey, their leader and best representa-

tive, "broke with Grenville; resisted

the repressive legislation and the

spirit of Peterloo, yet denounced the

Radicals; urged the need of Parlia-

mentary reform, yet declined to lead

an agitation for it as an immediate

measure," although Grey had made

up his mind that reform must come,

and at least 100 seats be taken from

the rotten boroughs. A new political

figure had meanwhile been ap-

peared: Brougham, with his violence and

self-assertion, was a frequent visitor at

Howick, and his powers of agitation

were useful to Grey, himself too proud

to put his hand to much that the

Learned Friend thoroughly enjoyed.

Disliking Canning, he was by no

means pleased with Brougham's suc-

cessful attempt to promote a Coal-

ition Government in 1827; but the

coalition was shortlived: the passing

of Canning reunited the Whig Party,

strengthened by the accession of such

"Canningite" statesmen as Palmerston

and Melbourne, under Grey, and the

way was clear for reform.

IV

Having committed himself to an

opposition which, Mr. Trevelyan ad-

mits, "never appeared in a worse

light than during the Regency deba-

tes." Grey associated himself with

Burke and his party in the ill-advised

impeachment of Warren Hastings."

(We quote Mr. Trevelyan, and the

phrase shows how far history has

moved since Macaulay's famous Es-

say.) He was better advised in oppos-

ing Pitt's proposed expedition against

Russia in 1791—a measure which

moved Boswell to consider whether

it was "right to oppose a measure

which, though it was not of the same

magnitude, was of the same nature."

He was better advised in opposing

the coalition of the Whigs and the

radical party in 1807, and he was

more successful in opposing the

coalition of the Whigs and the

radical party in 1807, and he was

more successful in opposing the

THE HOME FORUM

"The Same Place Where He Was"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is perhaps no consideration except that of time so engrossing to the human mind as that of place. Men spend years and fortunes trying to improve one environment or constantly seeking another—all in the effort to secure for themselves that place which to them nearest approximates harmony. Thus, whether consciously or not, all men are striving for heaven, and a man has just as much of heaven as he can understand and prove in his own experience. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Heaven" as: "Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 587.)

Now where man is, is where he is conscious that he is. This is a metaphysical fact that is at the same time not incomprehensible to the "man in the street." Ask the "man in the street" where he is and he will describe a locality by certain qualities or names that differentiate between it and other localities. Confront the "man in the street" with what he calls the death of a friend and ask him where that friend is; he will reply according to his comprehension or lack of comprehension of the existence of consciousness independent of material conditions. He may answer vaguely that his friend is in heaven,—a locality, so he may believe, above the sky; he may reply despairingly that he does not know; he may reply from a basis of rank materiality that conscious existence ends with death, in which case he merely begs the question. However he answers, he reveals complete dependence on localities outside himself to determine his relation to the rest of space. Commonly he thinks and speaks in terms of being in one place or another, or of moving from one place to another, using the word fairly accurately as defined in the Standard Dictionary, "a particular point or portion of space." So thinking and speaking, he divides space into finite portions and conceives of infinite space only as an aggregate of finitudes.

Mrs. Eddy, in the year 1866, took issue unconditionally with false reasoning from a material basis. By her discovery of Christian Science she restored the spiritual fact which she states as follows: "Unfathomable Mind is expressed. The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 520.) Proving the un-reality of matter from this basis, Chris-

tian Science reveals the metaphysical significance of space as the allness of divine consciousness untrammeled by materiality. It follows that true peace of mind, true satisfaction, true accomplishment are dependent not on the ceaseless shifting in mortal mind of the material objects or groups of objects cognized by it, but on the abiding understanding that ever present Mind is infinitely manifested. This Mrs. Eddy phrases incomparably in Science and Health (page 503): "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illuminates the universe. Hence the eternal wonder, that infinite space is peopled with God's ideas, reflecting Him in countless spiritual forms."

Christ Jesus understood the spiritual nature of space and place and proved both to be essentially spiritual. When the disciples found themselves on a storm-tossed sea, and had accepted the physical law that they were cut off thereby from communication with their Master, he defied and defeated materiality by walking to them on the waves. When they sat sorrowing in an upper chamber, having accepted the tomb as the place where their Master lay apart, he stood among them though the doors were shut. He was always in his place,—understanding the essential allness and oneness of divine Principle and its idea.

One of the most instructive examples Jesus gave of the power of the right understanding of place appears in the narrative of the raising of Lazarus. It is stated in the eleventh chapter of John's gospel that when Jesus received word of the condition of Lazarus, "he abode two days still in the same place where he was." Now it is particularly emphatically stated that "Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus;" by all human codes of friendship he would then have made immediate haste to reach them under such circumstances. But Jesus abode not in the flesh. Therefore, when the news came from Bethany, Jesus abode consciously still in that understanding of ever-present Life, God, which is "the secret place of the most High." Here the work was done; death was not admitted as a fact for an instant, since death is not in the understanding which is divine reflection.

The distance between Jesus' demonstration and that of the disciples is clear from the verses following. Jesus said, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," but the density of their materiality finally elicited the words, "Lazarus is dead." Human belief in the reality of this statement constituted the case for healing, and then began the specific application of what Jesus knew, that Truth has forever destroyed error, that Life has forever eliminated death. As he approached Bethany, Martha went out to meet him, but Mary, who had grasped more of the metaphysical significance of place than had Martha, "sat still in the house." Mary knew that to perceive the Christ was to clear away every suggestion of evil. She worked on, while Jesus, confronted with the words and thoughts of Martha and the Jews, who were accepting death as reality, insistently declared of them where they had laid Lazarus. Had Martha caught the metaphysical significance of that question, Jesus need not have wept or "groaned in the spirit." Alone he knew that the only indestructible place of the real man is in the divine consciousness, and it was this truth understood that vanquished the false sense of place, which had hedged Lazarus about with the tomb, and that restored him to the understanding that Life is indestructible.

"Good day to you, mistress," said the Minister of Education, who prided himself on speaking to every woman in her own tongue. "And good day to you, sir," heartily returned the soney, rosy-cheeked goodwife, who came to the door, "an' blithe I am to see ye. It's no that after that I see a body at the Back House of Curlywee..."

John Bradfield soon found himself well entertained—farless of cake, crisp and toothsome, milk from the cow, with golden butter in a lordly dish, cheese from a little round kebuck, which the mistress of the Back House of Curlywee kept covered up with a napkin to keep it moist.

The goodwife looked her guest all over.

"Ye'll not be an Ayreshire man nae, I'm thinkin'. Ye kind o' favour them in the features, but ye has the tongue o' the English."

"My name is John Bradfield, and I come from Yorkshire," was the reply. "An' my name's Mistress Glencairn, an' my man Tammas is herd on Curlywee. But he's awa' over by the Wolf's Slock the day lookin' for some for-wandered yowes."

The Minister of Education, satisfied with the good cheer, beftought himself of the curly heads that he had seen about the door. There was a merry face, brown with the sun, brimful of mischief, looking round the corner of the lintel at that moment....

"What a pity," said the Minister of Education, "that such bright little fellows should grow up in this lonely spot without an education."

He was thinking aloud more than speaking to his hostess. The herd's wife of Curlywee looked him over....

"Educated? Did ye say? My certes, but my bairns are as weel educated as anybody's bairns. Juist e'en try them, gin it be your wull, sir, an' ye'll fin them no that far ahint yer ain."

Going to the door she raised her voice to the telephonic pitch of the Swiss jodel and the Australian "coo-ee."

"Jee-mie, Aik-leck, Aa-nie, come ye a' here this meenit!"

The long Galloway vowels lingered on the still air, even after Mistress Glencairn came her ways into the house. There was a minute of great silence outside. Then a scuffle of naked feet, the sough of subdued whisperings, a chuckle of interior laughter, and a pro-

We Keep a Tutor!

The Minister of Education loved the great spaces of the Southern uplands, at once wider and easier than those of the Highlands. There they lie waiting for their laureate. No one has

longed scuffling just outside the window. "Gin ye dinna come ben the hoose an' be douce, you Jemminie, an' Rob, an' Alick, I'll come till ye wi' a stick! Mind ye, your faither 'ill no be lang frae hame the day."

A file of youngsters entered, hanging their heads and treading on each

wi' butter an' eggs, oatmeal an' cheese for the comfort o' the wame o' him. Forby we gather up among oarsels an' bid him guid speed wi' a maitter o' maybe ten or twal' pou' in his pooch. An' that's the way we keep a tutor!"

From "The Stickit Minister and Some Common Men," by S. R. Crockett.

An Old American Town

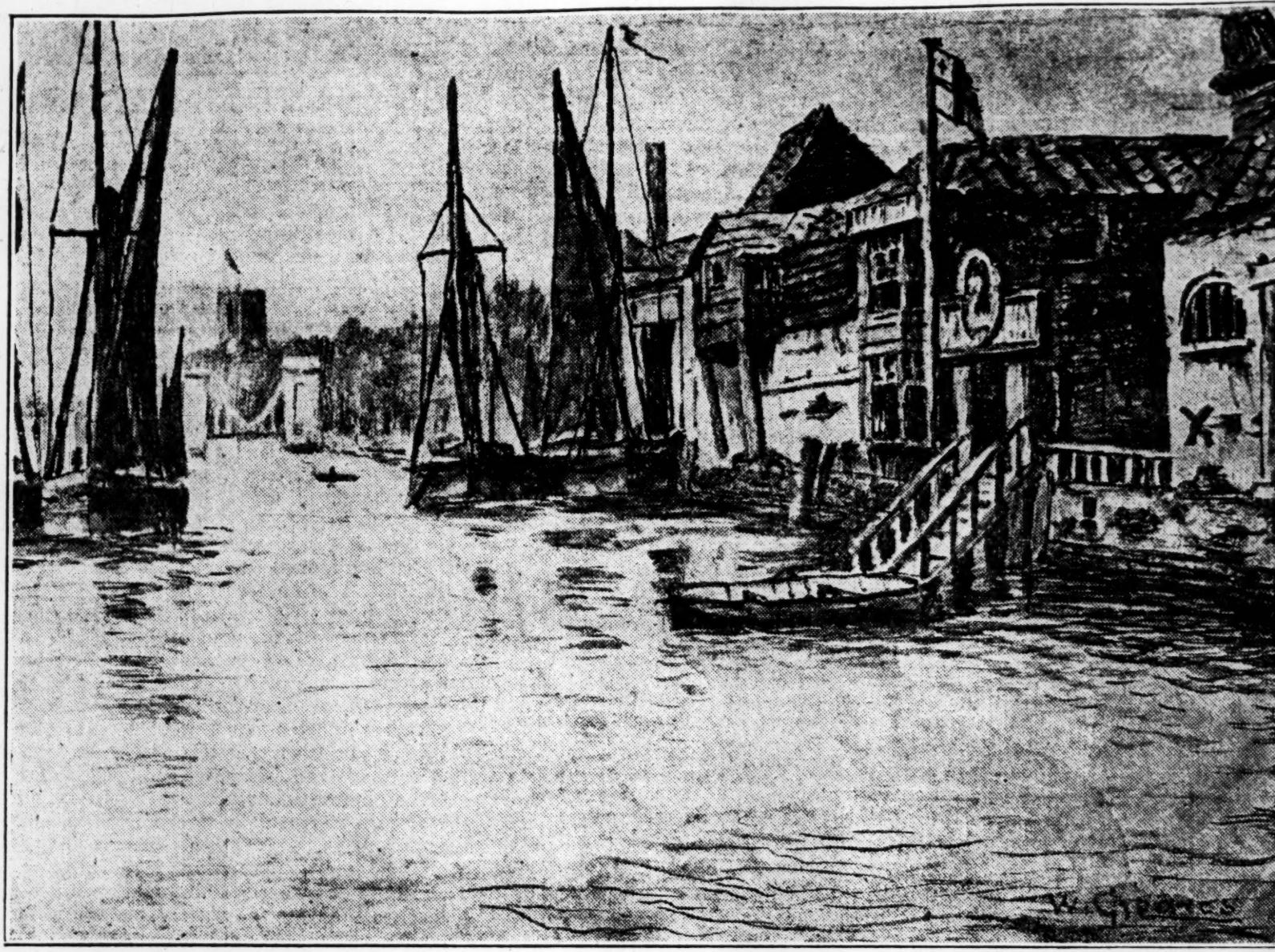
The town interested him profoundly. It was his first close contact with an old American town which had under-

They had been most exultant with the outcome of the war. The most intelligent of this group was Nikola Petrovitch, a thoughtful fellow.... Dick had other friends. There was the Greek, John A. Papalagos, as the sign on his flourishing fruit and vegetable store had it. People smiled at the time they knew that the Person spent with the fruit seller. What they did not realize was that this man with his queer name was probably as well read as any man of the town, certainly far better read in European affairs than any of the leading citizens of Sabinsport. His ambition was a Greek republic, and every move on the European political checker-board he watched with excited and intelligent interest, calculating how it was going to deter or forward the one ardent passion of his life—Ida M. Tarbell in "The Rising of the Tide."

Influence of Arabian Poetry

As might be expected, in the long period of the Arabian dominion in Spain there were great changes in the spirit and language of their poetry, which in a more extended inquiry would claim some detail of illustration; but what they called poetic progress was not improvement. At first their utterances were simple and natural; they attempted in their new and beautiful seats to photograph what they saw, and just as they saw it; afterwards their descriptions became turgid and cloying, and created a false taste among the hearers; they resorted to stratagems....

I must not leave this subject without calling attention to the singular and potent influence which Arabian poetry exercised over the literature of Southern and Western Europe. It can be traced in the reproduction of many of the stories as well as in the structure of the French fabliaux and chansons de geste of the jongleurs and trouvères la gai sabre of the Provencal troubadours. It extended into Italy, and is found in the charming stanzas of Ariosto, both as to matter and manner, and the "twice-told tales" of Boccaccio's Decameron. In a word, the entire southern literature of Europe, up to the Renaissance, owes as much to the Spanish Arabians for matter and form as it does to the Latin for language. And, more than this, when we remember that our English Chaucer borrowed the scheme of his Canterbury Tales, and several of the stories, from Boccaccio, we may well claim that the Arabian idea has penetrated into the North, and left its profound impression in the plastic English literature of the fourteenth century.—From "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors," by Henry Coppee.

*"The Old Swan, Chelsea," a drawing by Walter Greaves*

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Walter Greaves and Whistler

The father of Walter Greaves was a neighbor of J. M. W. Turner's, a prosperous boat-builder, whom that eminent... artist had often occasion to consult. To the artist the weather has always been an important consideration, and Turner's river excursions were not uninfluenced by the weatherwise notions of the elder Greaves... Walter Greaves remembers Mrs. Booth, but Turner was before his time. His present day interest in art and Chelsea begins with his early conceived ideas of depicting the Chelsea of his day, which was before the advent of Whistler. This gives color to a recent exclamation of an admirer of his work, who said,

"Oh, but do not tell me you were a pupil of Whistler's; Whistler was a pupil of yours!"

"And now will you tell me how your children are so well taught?" said John Bradfield. "How far are you from a school?"

"Weel, we're sixteen mile frae Newton Stewart, where there's a schule, but no road, an' eleven mile frae the Clatterin' Shaws, where there's a road but no schule."

"How do you manage then?" The Minister was anxious to have the mystery solved.

"We keep a tutor!" said the herd's wife of Curlywee, as calmly as though she had been a duchess.

The clock ticked in its shiny mahogany case, like a hammer on an anvil, so still it was. The cat yawned and erected its back. John Bradfield's astonishment kept him silent.

"Keep a tutor," he muttered; "this beats all I have ever heard about the anxiety of the Scotch peasantry to have their children educated. We have nothing like this even in Yorkshire."

Then to his hostess he turned and put another question.

"And, if I am not too bold, how much might your husband get in the year?"

Mr. Greaves first remembers the Mr. Whistler, the "Japanese artist" of that day. His first recollection is of Whistler seated in his window painting Battersea Bridge. Walter Greaves and his brother Harry had both achieved some local repute as artists, and common affinity led Walter to Whistler's studio, where the master was not slow to recognize this person and place. Henceforth Walter Greaves was intimately associated with the artist whose ultimate fame was so long in jeopardy...

From No. 7, Lindsey Row, Whistler removed to No. 2, where he painted the famous picture of his mother. Mr. Greaves remembers this saintly lady, who lived in the uppermost room of the house. She was a marvelous woman.... Upon occasions her letters to Mr. Greaves were full of human interest and tender solicitude for her son.

Whistler's interest in Walter Greaves never flagged. The master advised him to follow his own initiative, to abstain from the influence of schools and from the usual trammels of art. This did not preclude attendance with Whistler at a school in Limerton Street, where both Greaves and Whistler made many studies from life. The drawings from the nude, in chalk upon brown paper, long a favorite medium of Walter Greaves, were continued by Greaves and Whistler together, the latter often lending assistance. In such converse an intimacy was cultivated which rendered Greaves an invaluable assistant and pupil to the great artist. Greaves became an essential part of Whistler's studio.

His hostess was mollified by his humble look.

"Ye, see, sir, it's this way, 'there's mair houses in this neighborhood than ye wed think. There's the farm hoose o' the Black Craig o' Doun, there's the herd's hoose o' Garryar, the onestend o' Neldricken, the Dungeon o' Buchan—an' when malr, gin it telled ye the names o' ye wading, a bit the wiser. Weel, in the summer time, when the colleges gang doon, we get yin o' the college lads to come to this quarter. There's some o' them fell fond to come. An' they pit up for three or four weeks here, an' for three or four weeks at the Garryar over by, an' the bairns travels over to whaur the student lad is bidin', an' gets their learnin'."

Then when it's time for the laddie to go back to his ways back to college, we send him awa' weel buskit wi' muirland clath, an' weel providit

gone industrial treatment. He felt its cosmopolitan character, something of which the inhabitants themselves were quite unconscious. As a matter of fact, all sorts of people were blending in Sabinsport. A thin pioneer stream of Scotch, Irish and English had settled the original lands, and early in the nineteenth century had selected as their trading post the point on the river which had afterwards become Sabinsport.

The port had prospered amazingly in those first days. After forty years and more it looked as if it were destined to be the metropolis of that part of the world. Then the first railroad came across country, and it left Sabinsport out. A smaller, poorer rival some twenty-five miles away, secured the trade that had so long put into Sabinsport changed its course to what only too soon they began to call the City. Fewer and fewer boats came up river, fewer and fewer coaches and laden wagons came from the up-country....

This early disappointment had not prevented many from the steady growth of the town. Coal had been discovered, adding a second layer of the rich to Sabinsport. The coal had brought the railroad and factories, but it was still those early settlers who had first come into the town and built the splendid old houses, with their spacious grounds, that considered themselves the aristocracy. It was an aristocracy a little insistent with newcomers on its superiority, a little scornful of its successors. It considered itself the backbone of Sabinsport, which was natural; and it was quite unconscious that the facts were every day disputing its pretensions.

Slowly and inevitably Sabinsport had been and was digesting successive waves of peoples. When the mines first opened there had been an incoming of Welsh. Only a few of them were left in the mines now. They had saved their money and come into town. Their children had learned trades, indeed there was a corner of the high land known as Welsh Hill; a place where one found reliable workmen of all sorts, and a place too which was famous for its music; indeed, Welsh Hill sent a famous chorus every year to the annual musical festival in the City....

The Germans had come into the mines soon after the Welsh. They too had been thrifty—bought property. There were several of them that were counted among the best citizens; among them was a man, Rupert Littman, who once had milked his father's cows and raked his hay and now was president of one of the richest banks, a stockholder in every enterprise. They had been much more thoroughly absorbed into the social and business life than any other people, and much that was good in Sabinsport was due to them.

As the years had gone on, as more mines had been opened, and as mills had been built, a motley of people had come: Austrians, Serbs, Russians, Greeks, Italians, and now and then an Armenian. With all of these Dick felt himself very much at home. They seemed familiar to him, more familiar, he sometimes thought, than the smiling, busy, competent Americans....

There was a small group of Serbians at the mines with whom he had been especially intimate in the years of the Balkan War. More than one had left the mines to go back to Serbia to fight.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920

EDITORIALS

Suffrage Delay and a Wet Congress

PERHAPS the women suffragists of the United States could do nothing wiser, for the moment, than to seek to uncover the hidden hand that is so obviously holding the ballot out of their reach. They have allowed themselves to be led from one state to another, hither and thither over the country, according as first one state and then another seemed to offer opportunity to complete the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. They have held themselves quite generally to the direct methods of inducing favorable action. It is difficult to see any place where their activities have been anything else than perfectly fair and aboveboard. They have earnestly desired the success of this amendment, and they have earnestly sought to win all doubtful legislators to their view of the matter. But they have been surprised to find themselves baffled in places where they had felt they could look for success. They have not been wholly clear as to what the influence against them really has been. Now, when they have been for the second time disappointed by the action of the Governor of Vermont, and have read his statement as to why he persists in laying an obstacle across their path, they feel, in the words of Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, that "there is a sinister and far-reaching influence" behind this blockade. Properly enough, then, does Mrs. Catt declare that the uncovering of this influence is one of the immediate tasks of the suffragists.

What this influence is, other people besides the women suffragists would like to know. There are those who believe that it is, in reality, the liquor interests of the country. Certainly that deduction would be logical. There has been widespread announcement of the intention of the anti-prohibition element to carry their contest for a wet Congress at the coming national election into every district in which a congressman is to be chosen. Their purpose, of course, is to provide means for securing some modification of the prohibition enforcement law, presumably such a modification as will allow a resumption of the use of beer and light wines, if nothing else. Now the women are believed to be certain to stand against a modification of the prohibition enforcement law, and they would be expected, therefore, if they should be empowered to vote this fall, to oppose any congressional candidates who might be known to favor a modification of the restrictions against liquor. Undoubtedly the wets have figured it out this way. Without much question the wets are opposing the women in their present efforts to secure the thirty-sixth state ratification for the suffrage amendment. If, therefore, the women now turn to the uncovering of the secret influence which they believe to be preventing them from securing the needed ratification, there begins new matter, and they are likely to develop a livelier interest in their movement than even the apparent proximity of success for it has lately been sufficient to provide. Incidentally, at the same time, they will be performing a public service. For, in the face of a widespread conviction in the United States that the extension of the suffrage to women is only just and right, and an obvious and proper step toward a better political status, there is an interest for everybody in discovering exactly what influence is at work to block this much-desired advance.

It looks as if the women were making no mistake in taking the statement of the Governor of Vermont as a starting point. They have not found it difficult to point out more than one false premise in that interesting document; and they have made it difficult for the Governor to answer all their questions without betraying himself in false conclusions. What the Governor says with respect to the lobbying that has been done for woman's suffrage is worth a more minute examination than anybody other than the suffragists has yet given it. He seems to assume that there is something improper or wrong in the effort to induce legislators to vote in favor of the suffrage issue. His line of argument on this point is not devoid of similarity with the line of argument that has been used conspicuously by wet spokesmen in their castigation of the Anti-Saloon League people and others who have been active before Congress and the state legislatures in the now successful effort to establish prohibition as the law of the land. The people of the United States should not allow themselves to be misled, however, into believing that lobbying is necessarily a disgraceful or improper activity. There is nothing wrong in using one's utmost effort, fairly and openly, as a matter of reason and argument, to induce any legislator to vote for a great reform, or any other right action, if that action is honestly advocated for the good of the country. Anything of disgrace attaching to the practice of lobbying, at any time, or in any place, is only because of the activities of lobbyists who have been in the pay of those who would exert a secret and sinister influence to induce law makers to pass laws that make for special and private interests instead of for the good of the whole people. The motive and purpose of lobbying is the test of its rightness. The woman suffragists are doing well to challenge vigorously those who would seek to put their methods of urging legislation in the same class with those who lobby for corrupt and self-seeking interests. There is a wide difference. The country should understand it clearly. By going vigorously into the subject now, along with an earnest search for the influence that is secretly opposing them, the women may yet win new friends to their cause and provide new reasons for the needed state ratification. If the women can show the dry forces of the country that the opposition now manifesting itself to their voting rights is, in reality, the first phase of the threatened wet

attempt to secure a wet Congress and a partial breakdown of national prohibition, they may fairly expect to enlist the dry forces quite directly in their favor, now.

Developing Tasmania

THE recent action of the Tasmanian Government in appointing a "business man," in the person of Mr. Alfred H. Ashbolt, as Agent-General for Tasmania in London, is typical of the present policy of the island state. Tasmania, today, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is "open for business." Not only have her men returned from overseas, but practically all of them have been provided for, in one way or another. Trade and industry have so far settled down into normal conditions that immediate work can be found for artisans, mechanics, and farm laborers of every class; whilst, some time ago, the government passed an act reserving to the people of Tasmania, as Mr. Ashbolt explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently, the latent water power of their highland lakes. Already, it appears, about 20,000 horsepower is available, and this is to be increased, during the next few years, to between 75,000 and 80,000 horsepower.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this last action of the government, as, in Tasmania, where water power is so plentiful, it means that the government practically holds the key to the industrial development of the country, at any rate, as far as those industries are concerned which are dependent for their success upon an adequate supply of power at a reasonable rate. The only question, it appears, is that of keeping pace with the demands for power which are being made. Already, practically all that has been "harnessed up" has been sold. The government is, however, operating on a carefully-worked-out plan, the idea being to offer power, on advantageous terms, to those companies desirous of starting new industries, in this way attracting to the island the capital and enterprise which are so essential to its development. Several such industries are already well established. Thus, the Zinciferous Broken Hill ores which, prior to the war, went to Germany for treatment, are now coming to Hobart, and the whole enterprise has been attended with such success that it is proposed to enlarge the field of operations by laying out additional capital to the extent of £2,000,000.

Another very important field for development in Tasmania is in the lumber trade. The great hardwood forests of the country are practically untouched, and, with the present world demand for timber, Tasmania, with her cheap power and abounding resources, ought to be able, by careful organization, to overcome the difficulties presented by the high freight rates, and take her part in supplying the general need. It is, of course, one of the policies of the federal government, at the present time, to render Australia, as far as possible, self-supporting, not, of course, with any desire to shut out the trade of other countries, but merely in order to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience or hardship in the event of supplies from abroad being, for any reason, interrupted. Tasmania is entering into this scheme with energy, and although, in common with other countries, she has her own domestic problems to work out, it is not difficult to accept the new Agent-General's statement to the effect that there is no community in Australia "where the populace is so satisfied and so contented, or where the general living conditions are so pleasurable as in the Island State of Tasmania."

Railroad Wage Award

THE announcement just made by the United States Railway Labor Board of wage increases amounting to nearly \$600,000,000 annually, for 1,894,287 railroad employees, may be somewhat of a disappointment to the railroad workers. They had asked for an increase of at least \$1,000,000,000. They presented forceful arguments for higher pay, and the Labor Board would probably willingly have granted the full amount asked for had it been wise to do so. But the board had another side of the question to consider, namely, that of the ultimate consumer. Such wage advances, great or small, are invariably passed along to the shipper, and without delay reach the consumer, who foots the bill. Now the fact is that, although it might be granted, for the sake of argument, that railroad men are not paid enough, particularly when railroad wages are compared with those of other classes of employment, general economic conditions have reached the point where the public cannot and will not stand a higher cost of living. Even the \$600,000,000 award just made means a per capita living cost increase for the people of the United States of nearly \$6. It means that probably, in most cases, the people must cut down some essential expenditures by just that amount in order to keep within their income. For the public apparently has reached the limit of its buying power, as made evident by the liquidation of commodities that is taking place, a development forced by the exigencies of the times.

If the men act wisely they will accept the award without protest, and certainly without declaring a strike, as has been apprehended by some. Business is slowing down, and it is not a propitious time for strikes. Many mills and factories already have been closed or placed on short time, throwing thousands of men out of employment. Even some of the railroads, busy as they are and have been, will have less to do as soon as the crops are moved, and some of them, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad, already have reduced the number of their employees, in order to cut down expenses. The railroads for several years have been in hard lines, financially speaking. Most of them have not been able to make ends meet. Their equipment and roadbed have been allowed to deteriorate because the companies have not been able to finance their upkeep. Their credit is poor, and they are in no position to make even the improvements and extensions demanded by increased traffic demands.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant rate increases sufficient to cover the wage

award, and probably more, but this is not the time to wade out into the deep, in the way of either wage or rate increases. In view of the business reaction now in progress, the award of the \$600,000,000 wage increase may be regarded as liberal. A prompt acceptance on the part of the employees will show that they have a full comprehension of the trend of the times.

Reconstructing Agricultural France

ONE of the beneficial results of the war in France, as in many other countries, is the way in which it has concentrated attention on the importance of agriculture. Agriculture is still today, as it has always been, far and away the most important industry in France. At least two-thirds of the people live directly on the land. Nevertheless, prior to the war, few callings, perhaps, were held in less regard. As soon as a peasant or small farmer had saved a little money his great desire was that his son should leave the land, and be trained for some one or another of the professions, or enter the public service. Amongst the middle classes farming was never even considered when the question of a son's future career was under discussion.

The war, however, has very largely changed all that, and agriculture, today, is rapidly coming into its own. "Agriculture," declared a well-known French authority on the matter recently, "begins to appear as the most flourishing industry and the best means of enriching oneself. Many members of the educated middle classes are thinking now of a return to the land as a way of solving the problem of the cost of living." The same is, of course, true of a large number of the returned soldiers, but perhaps the most important factor in the new movement is the advent of the woman farmer. Women have always worked to a considerable extent on the land in France, and when the great war broke out, six years ago, at a time when the agricultural work of France, as of other northern countries, was at its height, the French women rose splendidly to the occasion. The harvest of 1914 was reaped, the fields for the 1915 harvest sown, and, later on, there came into existence the famous Women's Volunteer Land Army, which did such excellent work during the war. This organization is taking an active part in the new movement.

At the present time, as might be expected, special attention is being paid to the restoration of agriculture in the devastated regions, and here it is interesting and welcome to note that very rapid progress is being made. Roughly speaking, according to a recent authoritative statement on the matter, some 4,000,000 acres of arable land were rendered temporarily useless as the result of the struggle which swept back and forth in these regions for more than four years. The task of restoring this territory, filling in shell holes and removing all manner of debris seemed stupendous, but recently the matter has been tackled with such energy and devotion that nearly nine-tenths of the whole has been put into such a condition that cultivation is again possible. So far only about two-thirds of the reclaimed areas have actually been sown, but everything in the remaining third is now ready for this work as soon as it can be undertaken. The actual official statistics are indeed most encouraging. These show that 312,000 acres of what was formerly devastated land are now bearing wheat; 37,000 acres are down in barley, 40,000 acres in rye, and 300,000 acres in oats, while turnips are planted on 18,000 acres, potatoes on 13,000 acres, and sundry other vegetables on 5000 acres.

Entertaining the Candidate

WHEN a candidate for the presidency makes a speaking tour of the United States, he is usually thought of as too exalted a personage to be really entertained much by the various communities through which he is rushed. There are candidates for lesser offices, however, who can well afford to be rather more leisurely. One who is running for Congress, for instance, often feels the need of getting acquainted with many of those who, he hopes, are going to be his constituents. Especially in the great western states, where a congressional district may be scattered over many thousands of square miles, it is highly desirable for such a one to learn to know "the people" in their own homes, on their own ranches, at their own mines. A crossroads store that is a hundred miles from the next crossroads store should certainly not be overlooked. That is the sort of place where the people enjoy entertaining a candidate.

The candidate should understand, of course, one important secret of popularity. In making his rounds, he should first talk about what his hosts are interested in. If, for the time being, he will but forget himself and the great policies that he hopes to inaugurate, or at least support, and show a keen interest in the crops, or in the amount of water this year, and in his host's new automobile, he is in a fair way to be thought of as a very likable sort of fellow. The chief entertainment which the constituents provide for one who would represent them in the affairs of the Nation is usually talk about the details of their own daily doings. What, after all, could be better entertainment than that? The minutiae of daily doings, properly selected and arranged, are what make up most of the books and the "movies." Friendly talk about daily interests is surely a good deal better than the exchange of sententious platitudes. So even a candidate will do well not to take himself too seriously, and even, on occasion, to efface temporarily what he may consider his best sentiments for the sake of showing himself a good listener.

In these days, an automobile ride is an unfailing way of entertaining almost anyone who comes to town. Even if the candidate has motored into the town from the next one, a hundred miles or more away, he can hardly hope to escape a little ride around this thriving region, where he hopes to receive a very flattering vote. He may have to listen to and applaud a meager brass band, collected from all the surrounding countryside; he may sit down to a pleasant family dinner; he may have to make friends with all the children of the neighborhood; but he also must

needs inspect, with the aid of a chugging little car of a nondescript sort, the new high school, the carefully watered courthouse lawn, and the residence of the chief citizen, set on the hill just at the edge of the town.

There is rarely a great throng out, even in a small town, to greet the one who is running for Congress. Nearly every one who is out will, it is true, look him over; but then they would do that for anyone. Sooner or later there will be a good deal of shaking hands, and some talking with small groups on the street corners. On the whole, however, much of the interest which the newspapers report has been shown is of that very intangible sort that a country newspaper often manufactures. The general populace takes candidates rather calmly. The parade and crowding around an observation platform are reserved for the presidential candidate himself. So is the galaxy of cowboys and cowgirls, or the special round-up. After all, even the presidential candidate might enjoy the campaigning more if he could do it in the way of the would-be member of Congress. There is, in fact, a considerable advantage to anyone in the getting acquainted with a whole community in the most intimately American fashion. Any candidate who can be leisurely in his campaigning is to be congratulated, for he will be really entertained.

Editorial Notes

BULGARIA is burdened with debt. That would be nothing unusual, in these strenuous times, if it were not that she has a plan by which she hopes to get rid of it, a plan with which many countries are familiar. "The budget this year," said the Acting Finance Minister recently, "will give us a deficit of 200,000,000 leva," and to meet the deficit, he added, "the government will increase direct taxation." In short, the major portion of the burden will fall on the shoulders of the peasant, a customary, though not laudable, place to put it.

A SERIAL Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Little by little the tale is told.
Little by little its acts unfold,
Little by little the plot grows old —
Like all of them cast in the same old mold.
Little by little the lovers bow
To the teller's will in the same old row,
Little by little the lovers grow
Wise to the things they ought to know.
Little by little they gain their friends,
Little by little they make amends,
Little by little the story ends.

WHILE certain politicians in the United States are declaring with varying degrees of emphasis in favor of Irish independence, the question of keeping the military forces in Ireland is growing in complexity. Sinn Fein desires that they shall be withdrawn. Others, including the Londonderry Town Council, have demanded that their efficiency shall be increased. The Trade Union Congress of London, supported by its Irish affiliations, demands their instant withdrawal on pain of a general "down tools" order. Sir Edward Carson, on behalf of the Orangemen, demands that the military shall do their work better, or Ulster will raise an army and protect itself. Now, since the nature of the political existence most suited to Ireland is a matter at least as complex and as variously interpreted as that of the military forces, would it not be helpful if the American politicians were to take the matter a step further and submit plans for Home Rule to the various sections in Ireland? They might possibly, in this way, find a plan acceptable to all. Or if not, they might at least realize some of the fundamental difficulties of the situation.

OUT of the deplorable effort to force the price of sugar to the end of the public purse string have come attempts to produce sweetening material from plants other than the beet and the cane. Each new discovery has been heralded as a definite answer to the situation, but the price of sugar continues at its high level. How far the nipa palm, a tropical plant which grows over an extensive area in Borneo, will react upon the price of sugar it is difficult to foretell. This is certain, however, that if the commercial ventures now under way are successful in recovering at least 12 per cent of sugar from the sap, as estimated, then the supply of sugar should soon be beyond the needs of the world's population, and the price of that commodity should be reduced to a reasonable figure; for the nipa palm grows in dense formations on tidal areas throughout all of the eastern tropics.

BOULTER'S Lock has once more become the lock of other days, and the glorious weather and the opportunity to make the most of that popular highway, the Thames, produced a real picture that many artists have depicted, but none have ever really done justice to, in the judgment of a lover of the river. It is one of those things of which it is said that one has "to be in it to be of it," and the gay coloring, the various craft, the people who throng to see the lock emptying and filling are only a part of the pleasure that has become historic. Boulter's Lock marks the beginning of the regatta season with Marlow and Molesley and Staines and all the intervening reaches, leading up to the great event of Henley.

THE Handel Festival has become an ingrained part of the British public's entertainment. It was thought during the war that it would never be revived, but here it is, and thousands of people are flocking to the newly opened Crystal Palace to hear, once more, the great volumes of sound that represent what many an Englishman feels is his highest ideal of music. Many, of course, are going for the old sake's sake. It would seem that, with the establishment once more of this grand oratorio, many will be convinced that peace is once more established, and the ensemble effect from that vast number of voices in the "Hallelujah Chorus" will be more than it has ever been to them before.